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Current Events Interpreted

And America Still Lives!

This may be the year, as the politicians on both sides would have us believe, that America will be ruined or saved by the election of one or the other of the two major candidates for the Presidency. Lest anyone be in a panic over the imminence of catastrophe, however, it might be well to remember that this country has been pronounced on the brink of disaster countless times in the past, and has always managed to pull through somehow. It is interesting to recall how even the most commonplace institutions of today were once denounced as certain to bring catastrophe. A couple of decades ago they were saying passage of pure food laws would establish a dangerous precedent that would put the nation on the rocks in no time! And in 1888 Grover Cleveland was warning that the nation would not survive "communism of combined wealth and capital."

Two "Liar" Incidents

Americans, according to the British, are supposed to lack the poise of Englishmen. Let's look at the record, as the saying goes. Last week a couple of incidents, one here and one in London, occurred concerning the word "liar." Father Coughlin apologized publicly for having referred to the President with that blunt term. Undoubtedly he thought Americans would consider such the proper course, or he wouldn't have done it. In the British house of commons last week one member called Home Secretary Sir John Simon a liar. But they didn't stop there. Another shouted, "That lying scoundrel! That dirty little rat!" Which is not exactly what you would call poise. And in Britain they don't apologize.

New Hope for Dirigibles

It may not be long before California's Sunnyvale dirigible hangar, once the home port of the ill-fated Macon, is again occupied. Certain Californians have been urging the government again to go in for large lighter-than-air craft, and have got from the secretary of the navy a reply that is not without promise. He said an official announcement of the navy's future policy on dirigibles will be forthcoming shortly. Unquestionably the success Germany has had with the new Hindenburg and Japan's plans for transpacific dirigible travel have stirred U. S. officials to serious consideration of another try with the big gas bags. The Durand commission, recently set up to study the problem, reported in favor of going ahead.

Maybe It Is Skywriting

That new Peltier's comet appearing in the sky to the northeast has brought forth the usual run of wisecracks from the wags. One suggested that it is the only thing left untaxed. Another remarked that it must be skywriting undertaken by one of the presidential candidates, judging from the claims made for them. Actually the visitation is quite an important event. It is the first comet to be visible to the naked eye since the Pons-Winnecke comet of 1927. All this recalls the time in 1910 when Haley's was blazing across the sky and astronomers calculated that the earth would pass through its tail. There was some worry because a deadly gas was known to be in that tail. The world did pass through it, however, and nothing seemed to happen.

California Is Honored

California is to be signally honored during August when the Institute of Pacific Relations meets for the first time on American soil in its sixth biennial conference. The conference is to be held at Yosemite. Delegates will come from all countries who have interests in the Pacific, including those of Europe who exercise sovereignty there. None, however, will be officially "representing" their governments, or will have the power to act officially. The institute's purpose is to encourage good will and understanding, and to work toward solution of Pacific problems. But its "unofficial" work, as has been shown in the past, is important. It should be particularly so this year, what with the critical situation in Asia.

Contrast In Character

Colonel Charles Lindbergh, visiting Germany, speaks a word for peace. The deadliness of newly-developed aerial warfare has made a new security of "intelligence and not force" imperative, he says. The Germans smile and agree. And yet the hum and bustle of a Germany madly arming for war must have been almost audible to those at the luncheon meeting which Lindbergh addressed. It is said Lindbergh will meet Hitler before leaving Germany. The meeting should be an interesting study in contrast of characters.

GARDEN RITES UNITE POPULAR YOUNG COUPLE

Miss Harriet Barnes, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnes of Campbell, and Grover M. Swofford of Vallejo were married at a beautiful ceremony in the garden of the country home of the bride's parents at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, July 26.

The Rev. Edwin Bowling, pastor of Campbell Methodist church, read the sacred marriage rites in the presence of relatives and close friends of the young people. A winding path of stepping stones through the garden of the patio was the setting for the ceremony.

The bride was lovely in a white modeled tunic, her flowers being white gardenias. She carried in her hand a Bible, a treasured family heirloom dating from four generations to the year 1854; from this fell streamers of white tulle and lilies of the valley.

Miss Ruth Swanson of San Jose was the maid of honor. She was dressed in a blue down of matching design, with becoming flower decoration of pink bouvardia.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and the groom was attended by his brother, Jack Swofford, as best man.

The L. Roper trio provided appropriate music durnig the ceremony.

Following the wedding the bridal party motored to Hotel De Anza for the wedding breakfast. Crystal and silver decorations were featured on the table, using gardenias with lighted tapers in pastel shades. The traditional wedding cake of large size had its place in the center. Later the bride and groom slipped quietly away for a wedding trip, destination unnamed.

The marriage is the culmination of a romance started eight years ago from an Easter morning introduction.

The bride, after graduating from Campbell union high school, attended San Jose State college, her sorority being Beta Sigma Phi.

The groom ,son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Swofford, is a graduate of Vallejo high school, class of 1928, and now holds a responsible position on Mare island.

Out of town guests included Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. J. G. Swofford, Jack Swofford, Miss Jeanette Inglis, John Thorburn and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Erickson of Vallejo, and Miss Sallie Morelli of Napa.

RETURN FROM NORTH

Walter Smily and George Ingram arrived home Sunday after a two-week vacation trip to Victoria, B. C., visiting points of interest enroute. Smily has property on the island requiring his attenton. They traveled 2700 miles on the trip.

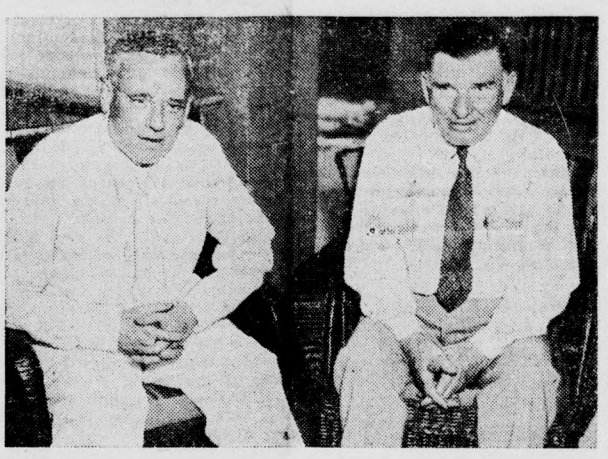
COMING MARRIAGE

Mr. and Mrs. John Easton Carter of Salinas announce the coming marriage of their daughter, Margaret Alice, to Elmer H. Sundquist on Saturday, Aug. 8, at 11 a. m. in the Campbell Congregational church. Friends are welcome.

PREPARES TO BUILD

Worthin Grattan has begun the work of leveling his recently acquired property at Rincon and Winchester road in preparation for the building of a modern garage and machine shop.

Landon Studies Farm Problem



TOPEKA, KAS.—Vacation is over for Gov. Alf M. Landon, who has settled down to a heavy routine of duties handling the affairs of his office and preparing his major campaign addresses. He is shown here with George N. Peek with whom he discussed agricultural policies. Mr. Peek, former AAA administrator for the New Deal, says "Agriculture has definitely lost ground under the New Deal."

ADDITIONAL GOOD NEWS

The News several days ago told you of the dividend that is to be declared by Louis C. Drapeau, state building and loan commissioner, for the depositors of the California Mutual Building and Loan association .It will amount to at least $600,000 and will be divided among at least 6,000 investors—most of them in San Jose or Santa Clara county.

As time goes on, Friend Richardson's statement to the writer that, if everyone would be patient all of the building and loan associations in this city would pay out dollar for dollar, is becoming a fact. Building and loan associations, properly conducted, are a blessing to any community.—San Jose Evening News.

Stag Party for Clarence Nelson

Clarence Nelson, popular young member of the Nelson-Seaburn company, was given an enjoyable "bachelor farewell" party at the home of his uncle, John Benson, on Hamilton avenue last week. Nelson will be married on Aug. 9 to Miss Helen Bjornaas of Burbank.

The party was a stag affair with a score of friends and relatives playing five tables of pinochle and pedro until the sma' wee hours. Harry Seaburn was the winner of the pinochle bout, and Keith Nyberg of the pedro.

A sumptuous cafeteria style dinner was served when toasts and "fatherly advice" were given Clarence with appropriate small gifts. The gift from the group was a beautiful smokng set. He was also "taken for a ride" which proved the real surprise of the evening.

FROM THE CITY

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Krohn of San Francisco spent the week-end here with Mrs. Krohn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Smith, and other relatives. A small birthday celebration was in order Sunday, as both Mrs. Smith's and her daughter's natal day fall on the 27th of July.

LOSE BALL GAME

The Kiwanis "kids" night ball team lost Monday night to a team of the Los Gatos league, 6-4. Witnesses of the game attributed the loss of the game to the unsportsmanlike tactics of the heavier Los Gatos aggregation.

HOME FROM ALASKA

Mrs. Frank R. Anderson and her sister, Miss Gertrude Boehme of San Jose, are expected home today from a two-weeks' trip to Alaska. Word received at various times by friends indicated a swell time.

BRIDGE PARTY

Mrs. Julius Bachman last week entertained the members of her bridge club, a delicious "hot weather" supper being served at midnight.

RELIEF OR WORK QUERIES BAKER

A job on the relief line, or steady employment?

That in the opinion of Alonzo L. Baker ,the fighting Mountain View editor who is running for congress in this district on the Republican ticket, will have to be decided by the voters this November.

Baker, whose progressiveness and sincerity of purpose has won him the endorsement of almost every important organization and club in the district, pointed out today the importance of a Republican victory.

"The day of ballyhoo and applesauce is over," Baker stressed. "After four years of riotous spending and brain trust experimentation, the people are demanding sincerity and honesty. And neither do the voters want the old-time politician with half-baked promises that are never carried out."

Baker is waging the battle for congress on a progressive platform. He has always stayed clear of politics and only at the request of hundreds of the leading Republicans of the district did he consent to run for the office.

FROM MINNESOTA

C. M. Smith returned Saturday from a business trip to his old home state, Minnesota. He stated that in the section north of Minneapolis the crops were good in spite of the intense heat. The sun kept the heat turned on for more than a week, ranging from 95 to 116 degrees in the shade. There is lots of shade and water in that state, and the lakes are well-filled. On his trip west he crossed sections where there was scarcely a living plant due to drought or grasshoppers or both. He was glad to get back to his coast cottage at Twin Lakes.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND

This section of the valley suffered a destructive wind Saturday and Sunday, when a number of prune and pear trees were broken down or the fruit shaken off. Some of the ranchers report very serious losses, while others lost but little. Probably the heaviest loser in this vicinity was the J. F. Payne ranch on Payne avenue, where the loss is estimated at approxmately $3,000, mostly late pears.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mrs. E. C. Merrll enjoyed a family reunion Sunday when her sons, David of Richmond and Edward of Willow Glen, and their wives, assisted Miss Elsie Merrill in celebrating mother's birthday wth all the trimmings and best wishes.

CLUBBERS HEAR REPORT

Kiwanians heard an interesting report on the international convention held recently at Washington, D. C. Burt Knapp, secretary of the Mountain View club, was a proxy representative for Campbell. George Burrow was progr chairman.

Film, Radio Scout Fair Amateurs

With exceptional talent being displayed by contestants in the California state fair amateur contest, it was indicated today that many entrants may be rewarded with radio, stage and screen engagements following the finals of the statewide contest at the California state fair in Sacramento, Sept. 5 to 14.

This appeared certain when it was learned that talent scouts from from the major radio and film studios and booking offices had been assigned to "cover' 'the auditions now being held in the Victory theater in San Jose.

Spirited rivalry is also being evidenced between contestants for the coveted grand prizes to be awarded winners in the finals.

The preliminaries in the contest will swing into the second week with the audition at the Victory theater this Friday night, according to Manager Ray Kelsall.

Meanwhile, Kelsall declared that the contest is open to any talented person over 16 years of age who has never been employed as a professional entertainer, and that there are no restrictions upon the type of entertainment which contestants may render.

"All talented persons should enter at once, and take advantage of this opportunity," he said.

Winners in the auditions here will represent the community in the statewide finals at the state fair. They will compete for high honors, a share of the 52 grand prizes, and fame, as well as an opportunity to view the colorful fair with expenses and transportation provided.

Local Canner On Peach Gov. Board

Three local canners, Fred M. Drew, Campbell, Elmer E. Chase, San Jose, and Frank A. Wilder, Santa Clara, are on the governing board of the California cling peach canners and growers pact, which is operating under a state marketing agreement.

The principal items of the pact are that only No. 1 cling may be packed and that growers and canners will each give 50 cents per ton to advertise and promote the sale of cling peaches.

Marine Corps to Take In 1000 Men

Congress recently authorized an increase of 1000 men in the United States Marine corps. As a result, there will now be more opportunities for desirable young men to serve with the marines.

Applicants, who successfully pass the examination, may be transferred to the marine corps base at San Diego without delay.

Anyone interested may obtain literature and information by consulting Postmaster Ira H. Grim, or by writing to the Marine Corps Recruiting station, Room 46, Federal building, San Francisco.

AT MT. HERMON

Mrs. W. H. Stray and daughter, Miss Helen, are enjoying a vacation at Mt. Hermon. Mr. Stray spent the week-end with the family in the shade of that pleasant resort.

BUYS PROPERTY

William Barlett has purchased the former Stewart property across from the old high school on Winchester road and is making extensive alterations.

FAIL TO GET BID

The high school district failed to secure a bid for the annex property, but the board hopes to find a purchaser before the summer is gone.

VACATION OVER

Elwood Baugh is at his desk again in the Bank of Americ after an enjoyable vacation at a family ranch near Grant's Pass, Ore.

FISHING TRIP

Ray Smith and Ed Genasci left Monday for a week's fishing trip the Feather river country.

DRIED FRUIT IS STABILIZATION COMMITTEE JOB

San Francisco, July 30—Organization of the California Dried Fruit Stabilization committee to increase consumer demand for the products of a $35,000,000 industry was announced here today by Phillip Bancroft, prominent fruit grower of Contra Costa county, who is chairman of the committee.

Encouraged by the success of the California Canning Peach Stabilization committee in obtaining the cooperation of 34,000 chain stores from coast to coast in reducing an abnormal surplus of canned peaches, the dried fruit men voted unanimously to ask the aid of chain store organizations in expanding the market for California dried fruit. A resolution adopted by the committee makes a formal request on food chain stores throughout the United States "to inaugurate a sales promotional campaign on California dried fruits, commencing at the earliest practicable date."

The new organization resulted from a series of conferences here last week at which representative growers of prunes, peaches, pears, raisins, apricots, figs, apples and dates from all parts of the state gave their approval to a program of more aggressive sales promotion in marketing their products.

Harold Angier, Lodi prune grower, was elected secretary. The executive committee, still in process of formation, will include the names of representative leaders of an industry on which 30,000 California families depend for a livelihood.

"Organization of a stabilization committee by the dried fruit producers was a logical step," said Bancroft in announcing the committee's program. "We have seen what has been accomplished in other lines by intelligent cooperation between growers and retailers, most recently in behalf of canned peaches.

"Due to a fairly heavy supply and the loss in recent years of our foreign markets, the dried fruit industry has faced a serious distribution problem. At present prices dried fruits represent fine food values and we believe it is only necessary to attract the attention of the buying public to what we have to offer. This must be done, of course, on a wide scale to substantially increase consumption of dried fruits, if the grower is to be helped. For this objective the dried fruit men feel that the chain stores of the country, with their retail outlets in every state, afford an excellent medium for a nation-wide sales promotion drive.

"With their assistance we believe American housewives can be induced to buy more California dried fruits."

Bancroft was authorized by the committee to immediately contact executives of chain store organizations and endeavor to interest them in a series of nationwide dried fruit sales similar to those held to reduce the canned peach surplus. Acceptance of the proposal by the chains was predicted because of the recent agreement entered into with the national cooperative council to assist in the solution of farmers' selling problems.

Initial members of the stabilization committee are Phillip Bancroft, Contra Costa county; James Mills, Hamilton City; Harold Angier and M. E. Angier, Lodi; H. C. Merritt, Jr., Tulare; Dr. R. B. Hollingsworth, Fresno; R. H. Brotherson, Los Altos; D. G. Bowley, San Francisco; A. Frew, King City; W. E. Lawson, Rutherford; M. S. Meeker, Kerman; A. J. Sturtevant ,Modesto; W. L. Stile, Chico; W. H. Williamson, Mills; Nick Nelson, Los Gatos; Henry Wheatley, Napa; Hugh Hersman, Gilroy; E. H. Sharp, Hollister; H. W. Barton, Escalon; Amon Swank, Linden; R. M. Wright, Jr., Santa Susanna; F. P. Abshire, Geyserville; Harry T. Pyle, San Jose; Frank Berry, Yuba City; Frank M. Shav, Morgan Hill; W. H. Calhoun, Healdsburg; William Cook, Indio; Douglas Chisholm, Windsor; C. C. Nordal, Hemet; M. N. Yerxa, Colusa; A. E. Swanson, Kingsburg; John Hartley, Napa; and H. H. Vaughn, Merced.

Current Events IN REVIEW by Edward W. Pickard

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Bloody Civil War Rages in Spain

CIVIL war, desperate and bloody, broke out in Spain, and though the government in Madrid declared it was in control of the situation, such news as got through the censorship indicated that the struggle was by no means ended. On one side were the Fascists and royalists led by Gen. Francisco Franco; on the other were the loyal troops and the workers, Communists and Socialists. The rebels started the game in Spanish Morocco and the Canaries and were soon in control there. Then Franco, who is only forty-three years old but a dynamic character, crossed over to Algeciras, followed by the Foreign Legion and a lot of Moors, Moroccans and black African troops. After a sharp battle at La Linea, close to Gibraltar, these contingents began a march northward toward Seville and Cadiz. There was severe fighting in San Sebastian, where the American embassy is located in summer, and in other border towns. Malaga was reported to be in flames.

L. Companys.

Commanders of the rebels asserted their aim was to "save the republic," to keep order and to destroy the Marxists. In Barcelona their attack was directed especially against Luis Companys, president of the Catalonian parliament, who was said to be besieged in his offices.

Jose Maria Gil Robles, leader of the Catholic C. E. D. A. (Confederation of Autonomous Right Parties) fled to Biarritz, France. An aviator who escaped the rebels in Morocco declared Gil Robles had instigated the revolt.

Premier Santiago Casares Quiroga resigned in favor of Diego Martinez-Barrio, speaker of parliament, but the latter held the office only a few hours. Then Jose Giral, former minister of marine, formed a cabinet with General Pozas, who has the support of both the powerful Civil Guard and Republican elements of the army, as minister of war.

The rebels sent word to the government that unless it capitulated they would bomb Madrid from planes.

Olympic Torch Started to Berlin Games

IN OLYMPIA, Greece, scene of the first Olympic games, a torch was lighted by the rays of the sun and a Greek runner seized it and started it on a 12-day relay to the sports field in Berlin where the Olympic flame is to be lighted on August 1. Five thousand distinguished persons were selected to carry the torch, these including King Boris of Bulgaria, King Peter of Jugoslavia, and a long list of princes, statesmen and sportsmen. On the last leg it was to be borne by S. Loues of Greece, winner of the marathon in the games of 1896. A hundred thousand Hitler youths will accompany Loues in a triumphal parade to the stadium.

Five thousand torches to carry the flame were donated by the Krupp works, so each of the bearers will retain one as a souvenir.

Hot and Dry Spell Broken by Rains and Cool Winds

RELIEF for the drouth stricken regions in the Middle West came with rains in many sections and cooling winds that sent the temperature down toward normal. However, it was too late to save the crops in many states, and prices of foodstuffs continued to advance. The farmers began to receive aid from the government in the form of cash, and no one could deny that they needed this help.

Dr. Tugwell

Loss of life throughout the United States from the unprecedented heat wave exceeded 3,850, an all-time high.

Agronomists in Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio expressed apprehension over the outlook for the corn crop unless general rains should develop rapidly.

Arriving at Bismarck, N. D., to help co-ordinate drouth relief enterprises, Rexford G. Tugwell, resettlement administrator, was informed that approximately 60,000 farm families in the state were among the needy. A conference of state and federal officials in Bismarck developed a three-fold plan for the relief of dwellers in the desolated areas of the Dakotas, western Minnesota, eastern Montana and Wyoming. These included:

Immediate advancement of money to needy families, repayable out of WPA earnings; granting of funds to farmers desiring to keep small livestock herds for the purchase of feed and subsistence to be repaid by work on WPA projects; loans and grants to owners of large scale cattle enterprises to cover the cost of shipping animals to other states for feeding.

Nazi Decrees in Danzig Crush Opposition

UNLESS the protests of Poland are effective, all opposition to Nazi power in the Free City of Danzig is due to be crushed. Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, president of the Danzig senate, which is controlled by Nazis, has issued administrative decrees ordering:

1. Dissolution of any organization whose members, with knowledge of its executive board, spreads news "endangering the state interest."

2. Prohibition of review by the courts of police measures of a political nature, including those aimed at the right of assembly, the press, and free speech.

3. Prohibition of Jewish ritual slaughtering for food purposes.

4. Imposition of three month protective custody on persons declared to be "endangering the public peace."

Thus the city's constitution is virtually set aside, and the Poles especially, having extensive economic interests there, are indignant. The League of Nations, which holds a protectorate over Danzig, may be called on to act in the matter. Of course there is talk of Poland resorting to arms, but this is not likely at present.

Doings of Towsendites in Their Convention

AN ALLIANCE between Dr. Francis E. Townsend, Father Charles E. Coughlin and Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith in the interests of a third party was announced at the Townsendite convention in Cleveland, attended by 12,000 followers of the California doctor who advocates pensions of $200 per month for every person over sixty.

Dr. Townsend

In an address before the convention, Father Coughlin bitterly denounced the present administration and President Roosevelt and called upon the delegates to follow Dr. Townsend in endorsing the candidacy of William Lemke for the presidency on the Union ticket.

Lemke himself appeared before the convention before it adjourned and made a speech in which he pledged himself to "stand four-square behind the old age pension movement" and denounced the present administration as "national lunacy." The delegates applauded the first statement, but otherwise were rather apathetic toward the Union party leader. Doctor Townsend made no plea for him but merely urged his followers to concentrate on the election of senators and congressmen.

Father Coughlin's attack on President Roosevelt drew fire from various sources. Bishop Michael Gallagher of Detroit, as he sailed for a visit to the Vatican, admitted he had "chided" the priest for using "language that was a little too strong" but denied he had disciplined him or that he would report on the affair to the Vatican.

Townsendite candidates who must run on the Democratic ticket planned a pro-Roosevelt demonstration. Pro-Roosevelt delegations representing 11 states signed a resolution urging that no "merger or fusion" with a third party be made. A tactical victory was won by the New Deal forces in the election of Willis Mahoney, Townsendite Democratic candidate for senator from Oregon, as chairman of the resolutions committee.

Nanking Troops Take Control of Canton

REVOLT of the Cantonese against the Nanking government has collapsed and latest reports say government troops have entered Canton and taken over maintenance of peace and order. There was no opposition and the city was quiet.

Chen Chi-tang, the Canton war lord, deserted his followers and fled to Hongkong on a gunboat. There was a scramble to find Chen's alleged silver hoard, said to amount to many million dollars, but much of it is believed to be deposited in foreign banks.

The Nanking government gains possession of Kwantung province's fleet of more than 300 fighting planes, and also of extensive armaments. These latter include quantities of heavy artillery, field artillery and machine guns, nearly half a million rifles, numbers of anti-aircraft guns, tanks, the southwest's navy, two arsenals and one airplane factory.

Turkey Given Right to Rearm the Dardanelles

EIGHT signatories to the Lausanne post-war treaty have granted to Turkey the right to remilitarize the Dardanelles, and they, with Turkey, have signed a convention covering the matter. Only Japan made slight reservations because it is no longer a member of the League of Nations.

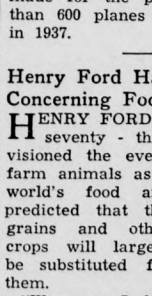
The convention grants complete liberty to merchant marine passage through the straits in peacetime and wartime, even with Turkey at war, provided the commercial vessels do not assist the fighting powers.

The Russian navy is granted complete freedom in peacetime to leave and enter the Black sea through the straits, but nations outside will be subjected to limitations on passage of fighting ships through the channel.

During wartime belligerents will be prohibited from using the straits unless acting for the league or under the obligations of a regional pact of which Turkey was a signatory.

Attempt to Kill King Edward of England

THE attempted assassination of King Edward VIII of England in London brought great alarm to the English speaking world. The attempt was made near Hyde Park and the monarch's life was saved by a woman bystander who grappled with the would-be assassin and wrested a pistol from him.



King Edward

The king was returning to Buckingham palace from Hyde Park, where on horseback he had presented new colors to six battalions of the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots guards.

Communist Campaign to Open on August 5

NATIONAL campaign headquarters of the Communist party have been opened in New York city and it is announced that Earl Browder, candidate for President, will start his speechmaking in Denver on August 5. From there he goes to Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Butte, Bismarck and Minneapolis. All his speeches will be broadcast.

James W. Ford, colored, the Communist party's candidate for vice president, will open his tour August 5 with an appearance in Scranton, Pa.

Army to Get Many New Fast Fighting Planes

PERFECTED plans of the War department for procurement of airplanes provide for the acquisition of 60 new fast fighting planes every month during the rest of this year. This has been made possible by the smooth functioning of a new purchasing plan started by Harry H. Woodring, assistant secretary of war.

Before the end of the year, 500 new planes will be ready for action, officials said. Plans have been made for the purchase of more than 600 planes of various types in 1937.

Henry Ford Has Vision Concerning Foods

HENRY FORD, approaching his seventy - third birthday envisioned the eventual decline of farm animals as a source of the world's food and predicted that the grains and other crops will largely be substituted for them.

Henry Ford

"We can, I believe, get a more plentiful supply of food cheaper and better," he said, "by processing the products of the soil instead of asking cows and chickens to do it for us. In the future farm animals of all kinds will decline in numbers. We won't need them. The farm animal will go, but the farm will become larger."

Lewis and Others Are Summoned for Trial

IMMEDIATE splitting of the American Federation of Labor into two rival groups was averted by the action of the Federation's executive council in voting to bring to trial on August 3, the union leaders led by John L. Lewis on charges of "dual unionism." It had been reported earlier that the council had voted to suspend the 12 unions grouped as the Committee for Industrial Unionization.

The council's action was looked upon as a peace move in the crisis that threatens open warfare in the labor movement. It was precipitated by the drive to organize 500,000 workers in the steel industry into one big industrial union by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and his followers.

The charges against the Lewis group include "competition as a rival organization with the A. F. of L."; fomenting an insurrection within the Federation; violation of contracts they have entered into with the Federation when granted their charters.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—The steel industry of the United States has cast for itself a role in the forthcoming campaign—whether it intended to do so or not. The same is true of John L. Lewis and his segment of organized labor—and it is pretty generally suspected that Mr. Lewis intended to get labor questions well mixed up in politics. It is all more important because of President Roosevelt's attack on "economic royalists" in his Philadelphia acceptance speech.

Labor and Politics

Whatever rights the steel industry has or whatever rights Mr. Lewis and his followers have, the fact remains that they are all knee deep in politics and there is every reason to believe that each side will suffer in public esteem as a result. It means simply this: each side is mixing up problems that are basically economic in character with sordid, even unclean, political motives.

This outburst is prompted by two things: the gigantic steel industry has taken the position that it will defend itself against encroachment of professional labor leaders like Mr. Lewis and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and their satellites "from any source." The steel industry thereby has thrown down the challenge and now that such a die is cast, the steel industry will be compelled to do a number of indefensible things if it adheres to its program.

The same condition is to be observed in the organized labor situation. Whether Mr. Lewis is willing to admit it or not, his declaration that he will foster, even enforce, his scheme for organizing the steel workers is likely to lead to overzealous acts by his followers—and overzealous and foolish acts all too frequently lead to bloodshed.

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For a number of years, steel companies have refused steadfastly to recognize union labor as represented by the professional leaders in the American Federation of Labor. They have attempted to defeat the inroads of that organization by forming what is known as company unions, groups of employees on the pay roll of each corporation. They have accorded to these groups the right of collective bargaining and have insisted that they would deal only with the representatives of the company unions for the reason that they believe they then are dealing with the employees concerned with questions of pay and working conditions in that particular plant. If the national unions were recognized, officials of a given company always have had to negotiate with the expert union negotiators who are paid by the national organization. The results have not always been happy. This combination of circumstances, together with a disposition on the part of the steel companies, I am afraid, to be rather selfish in their attitude toward labor has developed a continuing controversy that has raged over the last score of years.

Steel Bucks Unions

It happened that the rather insolent announcement of the steel companies, their challenge, came almost simultaneously with the delivery of President Roosevelt's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for re-election. It was in this speech, it will be remembered, where Mr. Roosevelt denounced "economic royalists," in which he resorted to expressions bound to create class hatred and in which he used language that is certainly going to help discredit corporations which are large enough to attract national attention. Of course, I know that Mr. Roosevelt did not have the steel industry particularly in mind in his assault on massed capital but the effect is the same as though he had been shooting directly at the steel industry because of the coincidence mentioned above.

The tragedy of the thing is that the professional labor leaders are going to use the steel industry's challenge politically; they are certain to attempt to gain government interference in their quarrel with the steel industry and, like all such conflicts, fairness on the part of either side to the controversy is likely to disappear because of the political mixture.

• • •

From all of the inside discussions that I have heard, it appears that the issue between the steel industry and its workers is no longer simply whether the steel industry shall be unionized. It is a question of how it shall be unionized. In addition to this, Mr. Lewis has been chiseling away for several years in promoting his labor union idea of organizing all workers in one unit instead of the craft union idea that is basic in the American Federation of Labor. That is to say, Mr. Lewis proposes to have a steel union or a shipbuilding union or a textile union instead of organizing the workers in accordance with the particular jobs they do, whether they be engineers, painters, carpenters, moulders or any one of the various other crafts.

The Real Issue

Since the steel industry has its company unions, there is a conviction in many quarters that Mr. Lewis might well pause to consider whether this is the time to carry forward his program of bringing steel workers under national labor union control. There are those who believe that the company unions eventually will become units in the larger labor structure of the country and, if that be true, it is made to appear that Mr. Lewis has hurt labor's cause.

On the other hand, the steel industry already is under attack by the government. Mr. Roosevelt suddenly "cracked down" on some of the major companies recently, charging them with collusion in bids on government work. He came out with this charge at a time which undoubtedly will stiffen the backbone of the union agitators—and it is not unlikely that by the same token he has stiffened the resistance which the steel companies will use.

Yet, it does seem that the steel companies made a fatal mistake in the pronouncement they have issued. There are too many people who will be inclined to believe that the steel companies have taken advantage of an apparent assurance of collapse of federal supervision. There are few who believe that the federal compulsory collective bargaining statute will last very long but the fact that this statute is due for the discard, it seems to me, hardly warrants the action which the steel companies have taken. They are no more warranted in that than union labor is warranted in taking advantage of the political situation to feather their own nest. A real danger, in addition to this, is that Communist agitators are going to use this situation as one vehicle for spreading their propaganda of dissatisfaction and discontent and Mr. Roosevelt's attack on massed capital unfortunately lends itself to the nefarious schemes of the Reds.

• • •

It long has been said that the method of administering laws frequently has created more dissatisfaction among the citizens than the requirements of laws themselves. Tax laws of whatever kind furnish a splendid example. It has always been true since we have had income tax laws that taxpayers have complained more about bureaucratic regulation, indecision, lack of uniformity in administration and, generally speaking, slow processes of settlement than about the amount they were required to pay. The same is true about our customs laws despite the fact that they affect fewer persons directly.

Tax Law Irritation

The other day, the Treasury issued a notice to customs inspectors that was "effective immediately." It was a change in policy respecting the quantity of goods an individual may bring in from foreign shores without the payment of the customs tax.

Since 1798 or thereabouts, there has been a law which permitted a returning American to bring in commodities of whatever kind he desired, except narcotics, up to $100 in value but that law permitted the Treasury to make exceptions. The Treasury notice the other day was an announcement of an exception to this $100 exemption. It said that no inbound traveler could carry more than one wine gallon of liquor without the payment of the customs tax thereon. A practice had sprung up since the import duty on liquors has been made so high of returning tourists bringing in almost the full exemption in liquor alone. Probably the practice was getting very bad and no one questions the judgment of the Treasury in determining policy. But it is the method employed in making this change that has aroused criticism.

In ordering the new regulation "effective immediately," the Treasury forced upon hundreds of travelers the necessity for paying duty on their personal stocks of liquor in what amounts to a surprise order. They had left foreign shores under one regulation and arrive under another.

I have no doubt at all that the Treasury's reason for changing the rule while the game was being played will result in a considerable amount of revenue for the government. But there are many who believe, as I do, that the department in all fairness should have issued its regulation to became effective at some fixed date in the future in order that citizens who must comply with it would be prepared by proper notification of what they were expected to do and the penalties for failure to obey.

The incident to which I have referred is an outstanding example of inconsideration and such things always cause citizens to have a hurt feeling, a feeling that the government changed the rules without consulting those who must obey the rules.

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BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Paris: Many Newspapers
Surprise for Karl Marx
Mr. Eden Was Tired Out
A Big Somersault

This world is really no bigger, now, than the palm of your hand; wherever you are, news comes pouring in—a Pullman car on the Mohave desert has the "Examiner"; flying across, the Levand brothers hurry to the airfield at Wichita with the latest "Beacon"; and on the ocean, a newspaper appears every day; the radio feeds it; in Paris, ten times as many newspapers as are published in New York tell you anything you choose to believe, from editorials written by men who do not know that the royal and imperial French families died and were buried after the war of 1870 to fiery-eyed moderns who think they can graft Karl Marx and Lenin on Jacques Bonhomme, the French peasant, and produce a French Utopia, with a Russian accent and a pair of high boots.

Arthur Brisbane

They do not know Jacques Bonhomme, who bought his land in the revolution at bargain prices with inflated assignats, and means to keep it, nor do they know the small-sized French bourgeois, who thinks more of one four-cent franc than some of our governing geniuses think of a billion 59-cent dollars.

The Marx-Stalin-Lenin brotherhood in America, by the way, does not understand the inside feelings of the U. S. A. citizen, with his bungalow, automobile, radio set, washing machine and furniture, all "nearly paid for."

Send HIM, instead of a bill for his last installment, the statement, "No more private property," and see what he says and does.

You take your choice of dozens of Paris daily newspapers; the wild kind, that say anything and lose money; the tame kind, that say nothing and make money, but very little of it; the mummified kind, that still take "Madame La Marquise" seriously, and think themselves back in the days of old Madame De Deffand and Lord Bolingbroke.

You have, also, newspapers from all the Lilliput countries nearby—English, Italian, German—and the news is in them, only you must know how to extract it. They are queer little newspapers, and if that be provincialism, make the most of it.

In London, for instance, Lord Rothermere's newspaper tells you that Mr. Eden, British foreign secretary, has gone to "a secret destination" in the country for a week's rest.

English statesmen always go to "a secret destination," for reasons unknown to Mr. James Farley, who relaxes at the ringside, or President Roosevelt, who rests fishing, on a battleship, with fifty reporters on another ship, nearby.

You wonder that a man as young as Eden should need a rest. Gladstone, at nearly twice his age, was talking in the Commons at four in the morning—but Gladstones are few, Tim Healys also.

Rothermere's writer thinks Eden is all tired out after his Geneva speech, telling just why England lifted the Italian sanctions. It was he who made a speech recently, just as earnest and much louder, telling why those sanctions must NEVER be lifted. That was turning a big somersault. The English know how to do that, and you are supposed to laugh.

Eden told Baldwin what the doctor said, and Baldwin said, "By all means, my boy, hurry off to a secret destination," and Eden hurried. In America, the business man would say, "Doctor, there are a few things that I must settle first," meaning, perhaps, his income tax. He would hang on and on, and finally go to a really secret destination, in the graveyard.

Driving through Normandy, from Havre, where the ships land, would interest American farmers, especially any whose lands are "worn out" after comparatively few years of cultivation. On lands in this part of the world, wheat has been grown for three hundred years, and today yields better, bigger crops than ever.

In Rome, as in other places on the earth's surface, one city is piled upon another. Dig down through one and the other appears. Invasions, plagues, famines and the grinding ice have wiped them out.

Those that read this today are the descendants of men such as the inhabitants of the Stone age village. And still we are worried, looking down at the enemy, poverty, that may climb up and attack us in old age.

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WNU Service.

CHAPTER XXV—Continued

—23—

"And when'd you come down, Tony?" asked Caroline.

"Joe picked me up at Bendy's this morning. There was a big Red Cross thing yesterday, and I had to do it."

"And how's the old office?"

"Just the same. The same old story. Typewriters clicking, and the boys washing themselves and dripping all over their collars, and Betsy Ross mooning about some murderer's little gray wistful-eyed mother."

"You doing signed stuff?"

Three or four times a week. And I run a woman's page; we have two new girls in the office now, both Stanford graduates."

"I'm going 'round there tomorrow."

"Are you going to have your office again upstairs?"

"It all depends, Caroline hates San Francisco."

"Yes, but Caroline doesn't necessarily have to stay there. I think Joe and I could have a very nice time in Rio," Caroline said for herself. "You can see us off!"

"You've only been married five months!" Joe observed innocently.

"Five months or five minutes," Caroline said, "Larry can't expect me to sit up there alone in the Fairmont while he runs his old newspaper."

"She likes to pretend she's jealous," Larry said, with a little laugh that was not quite easy.

"I don't like to pretend anything of the kind," Caroline retorted warmly. Tony perceived, with a sense of shock, that there was more in this than met the eyes. Some earlier quarrel was lending depth to this one. "I say seriously that I'd like to go to South America with Joe, if he'll take me," Caroline said, adding with a coquettish laugh, "Phil Polhemus is down there!"

"Well, we'll discuss it later," Larry put in, temporizing, as she paused, looking evenly at her brother. And Tony saw the dark angry red come up under his skin.

She went out into the kitchen, when Caroline went upstairs, and began the familiar inspection of icebox and cupboards. Wood crackled in the stove, and Tony, dodging the green thick smoke as she put back the iron plate, found Larry beside her.

"This is a lot of fuss, our staying."

"Oh, no, it's not, truly! We thought Cliff and Mary Rose might come. All I'm doing—" Tony said, bringing forth a half-consumed ham, and hunting in a table drawer for her longest knife. "All I'm doing is to reheat the enchiladas and cut the ham, and—let's see, heat up biscuits, and open plum jam, and make a salad."

Larry was not listening, and she

Began the Familiar Inspection of Ice Box and Cupboards.

knew he was not. He said in a low tone, "Tony, how are you?"

"Perfect!" she told him, smiling.

"No, but I mean—how are you?"

The little intimate significance did not escape her, but there was no hint of fluctuation in her steady wide-open blue eyes.

"Happy!" she told him, with a nervous shred of laughter.

"I'm glad," he said in a low tone, with his narrowed gaze keenly fixed on her. "Do you realize that it is more than two years since we have seen each other?"

"Two and a half, almost," Tony agreed. "It was spring."

"You know I was very ill?"

"Joe told me. Caroline wrote him, you know. And when I would come down week-ends, he'd tell me."

"You and he have become great friends, haven't you?"

"Joe and I? There's nobody like him," Tony said, smiling. Her brown hands went on steadily slicing the firm pink ham; she lifted each slice on her knife and laid it evenly on the blue dolphin platter.

"How well do you like him, Tony?"

"Oh, tremendously!"

"And are you going to marry him?" Larry asked.

Her eyes clouded, and she gave him a dubious look, slowly shaking her head. "No," she said.

"Then may I say something to you, Tony?—because I have an opportunity now and may not have another. May I say that I'm terribly—terribly sorry?"

"I know what you mean," Tony said, her bright eyes fixed steadily on his, the color coming up quickly under her clear brown skin.

"Of course you know what I mean. Of course you know, and I know, what we meant to each other. I had been ill, I was badly shaken by Ruth's death, Caroline was right there—" Larry said. And as her eyes narrowed uncomfortably and she made a gesture of restraint he went on, "My dear Tony, this is no disloyalty. Caroline and I hadn't been married six weeks; hadn't been married six days before we both knew that it was a mistake. We'd been drawn into it—lulled into it; you know what the circumstances were. There in that little place, with Ruth's mother dying, nurses there, the doctor coming every day, we lived as much alone as if we'd been on an island. I thought—she'd told me that she cared for Phil Polhemus; we'd seen him out in China. I never thought of myself at all—

"And then only a few days after Ruth's death she told me—told me that I had been the one always—even in the early days of Ruth's first knowing me, when Caroline was a child. She said we would go to Paris, entertain, she said that was why she had refused Phil."

"I rather thought that it was something like that," Tony said, in the pause.

The man followed her, a little awkwardly, to the table, and sat down facing her across its end. Tony had a soup plate before her; she began the concoction of a salad dressing, pouring oil, measuring vinegar, occasionally tasting the mixture on the tip of her finger.

"Tony," Larry said, "If I had come straight back, after Ruth's death, would you have been waiting for me?"

"You know I would," Tony answered, with a full, steady look.

"I failed you," Larry muttered, looking away. "Caroline's interest is clothes—men—" he said. There was a pause.

"Oh, yes! Did Caroline get her chinchilla coat?" Tony asked cheerfully, ending it. The man looked up in surprise.

"How do you mean?"

"Caroline used to say that if ever she married again the first thing she'd make her husband buy her would be a chinchilla coat."

"Our marriage was a mistake—we both see it now," Larry said, paying no attention. "It's all like a dream—a bad dream."

"But you don't mean, Larry, that you and Caroline—already are thinking of a break?"

"I've come back here to work," he said doggedly. "She says she despises San Francisco society and hates the West. Her heart is set now on going to Rio with Joe—you heard her just now. I can't go; I don't want to go. I want to stay here and dig into my job." He looked up, and his dark face brightened with the smile she remembered so well, Larry's masterful, slow smile. "And now and then take you to lunch," he said.

Instead of smiling in return she slowly shook her head, her face very sober.

"No, no more of that! That's what I paid for so dearly, Larry, knowing that you belonged to her—to Ruth, and pretending that I had any right."

"Isn't caring for each other a right?"

"I thought so then. I'm older now. I see things differently now."

"You're changed," he said. "In all the lovely ways loveller, and in so many other ways changed. You're—outstanding, Tony. I don't ask you to forgive me. I was confused with the suddenness of everything—I was changed, too—from my illness. Everything at home seemed far away and dreamy; the only realities were the villa, and the hot sunshine, and Caroline all in white being tremendously helpful and kind—the one lovely living thing in all our lives! Can't you understand?"

"I do understand," Tony said. "And I think," she added almost timidly, "I think you admire Caroline more than you think you do, Larry. It seems to me, now, since you are married—since you did marry so—so soon—"

"So soon after Ruth's death. Yes, we both feel that; we both feel that for that very reason we have no right to separate," he conceded, as she hesitated. "But it was one of those marriages that could only have taken place in exactly that way. If we had waited a year, if we had waited until even three or four months after Ruth's death, it never would have happened."

Tony dipped her littlest fingertip into the salad dressing, tasted it, narrowed her eyes.

"But you are not always unhappy, Larry?"

"Not always. At base there's something that holds us together. Only she's quarrelsome, Tony, and jealous."

"I see the jealousy."

"She's intensely jealous of you," the man said.

"Of me? It seems to me the shoe ought to be on the other foot."

"But she knows, of course, how I felt—how I feel for you."

"I wonder how Caroline would have felt if all Ruth's money hadn't been involved?" Tony asked idly.

"It wasn't all Ruth's money," Larry reminded her quickly. "She wrote Joe of the legacies."

"And Joe got a splendid slice, and Joe's the one that ought to have

"And Yet You Can't Love Him."

it, too," Tony said. "He helps so many people. There's no end to Joe's goodness!"

"And yet you can't love him? Tony, Tony, Tony, how blind I've been! It's sickening," Larry said, with a rueful smile, "to have had—to have had all the difficulties in one's life that I had to meet, and to have felt, as I did feel, that if I ever were free I could make my own destiny so wonderful, so happy, and then to have had my chance and instantly thrown it away."

"Were you terribly young when you married Ruth, Larry?"

"Twenty-one."

"A boy."

"That was all."

"And did you love her?"

"I admired her tremendously. She was a great horse-woman, you know, and she had a splendid stable. I remember thinking her glorious, galloping along those lanes in the autumn, and telling her men in the stables what to do with this fine horse and that. Yes," he said, with the thoughtful expression she liked best of all on his handsome face, "I always loved Ruth. Not—but then there are different ways of loving. I think she never had any misgivings, I think she was never anxious, until you came along, and everything got out of hand."

"That's the thing I find it hard to forgive myself."

"One can't always help those things, Tony. We didn't—after all, we didn't—what shall I say?—betray her."

"Not in actual fact, no, I didn't," Tony said in a lighter tone, as she rose to carry her salad dressing to the icebox, "I didn't surrender. There were times—" She smiled at him over her shoulder.

"But we didn't," she said. "I remember praying about it, hanging on to my code until my fingernails were almost torn out. But I'm glad now—every woman is glad afterward when she remembers."

Coming back, she sat down at the table with idle hands, looking at him frankly.

"For that part—fire and flame and breathlessness and not eating your dinner and lying awake all night—that part isn't the important part, is it? It never has lasted, it never will."

"Couldn't it?" the man asked, a dark flush on his face, his voice low.

"No, for it isn't the right, the wise and true part.'" Tony answered. "And, for the rest, Larry, seriously, seriously, haven't you and Caroline a great deal in common? Haven't you two more in common than you and I ever could have had? You like dinners—chinchilla coats—"

"I despise dinners. I despise chinchilla coats!"

"If you two had a handsome apartment in San Francisco, entertained a good deal, were in on opera nights and polo meets—"

"What are you talking about?" the man asked almost roughly. "You're not—you're surely not trying to—trying to persuade me that Caroline and I are rightly married? I tell you it was one of those impulsive, stupid things that men and women only do when they have lost their bearings, when they've been under a heavy strain. A week later—we were in Paris then—we both seemed suddenly to wake up, to come back to our old point of view. We said then, 'We must make a go of this, we've drawn the attention of all our world to our marriage, we can't confess failure!' But from that moment to this we've never thought alike, we have nothing in common, we are only making each other miserable!"

Tony looked at him speculatively "I noticed the gray hair, Larry."

"That began when I was ill. Oh, Tony, if I could only go back the last eight months and have it all to live over again! It was so simple—so easy, just to bring Ruth's mother home and to come out here to you! But it seemed to be a time when I had to plunge madly ahead—dizzy with freedom, perhaps, feeling that now I could do anything, travel, buy a country place, have horses, do all the things that of late years hadn't interested her—

"And within a few weeks Caroline and I were somehow engaged, and even then I wasn't taking it all seriously; even then I didn't realize that she was in earnest. We had said at first that of course we would wait the whole year—then she began to—well, and I did, too. I'm not blaming anyone but myself. We were there at the villa, with everything to settle, discuss, decide, and since we were going to be married some day, why not at once, and quietly, and not tell anyone for six or eight months?"

"Larry," Tony said seriously, "you don't have to tell me. Nobody knows better than I how easily one can do a thing in one mood and wonder about it in another."

It was the first touch of anything like sympathy, like tenderness she had shown him, and he grasped at it eagerly.

"Tony, only promise me this: that whatever the complications of the next year are, whatever Caroline and I decide to do, you'll be my friend. I may have your friendship, mayn't I, Tony? You and I may see each other, and talk things over, and go back to the old days when we used to go to lunch at one and talk until half-past three?"

"I don't like to remember those days!" Tony said, smiling. And in the silence Joe put his head in at the door and asked: "Do we eat in here?" and her talk with Larry was over. The door between the living room and the kitchen was opened, and Caroline and Joe began to set a table in by the fire.

"Any more talk of your going to New York, Tony?" Caroline asked.

"Not now, no."

"I got my coat there," Caroline said. "The divinest chinchilla you ever saw. I'll show it to you tomorrow."

Tony did not look at Larry.

"I remember you wanted one."

"Ready, Joe," Tony said. The salad was green and crisp in its bowl; the enchiladas smoking hot. Joe brought a great stack of brown toast to the table. "Does anyone want coffee now? Nobody wants coffee until later, Joe," Tony said.

"Are you going to town tonight, Tony?"

"No. Not tonight."

"Staying with Brenda?"

"No." Tony, her face suddenly paling, but her eyes like sparkling blue stars, burst into joyous laughter and caught Joe around the neck as she passed his chair at the table. "Oh, Joe, darling, we'll have to tell them!" she said.

Larry shoved his chair back a little, facing them with a faintly knitted brow. Caroline's face was a study in hurt incredulity.

"You two are engaged," she said quickly, as one not to be surprised.

"Married!" Joe said, Tony drawn down on his knee now, and his kiss against her chin. "We were married two weeks after you were. We've been bursting to tell you, but we've not told anyone except Cliff and Brenda and the family, and Tony didn't want to spill it without asking me, and I didn't dare without asking her! This is my beautiful, my adoring, my glorious wife!" he said. "And she's going to Rio with me next month, aren't you, sweetheart?"

"This is my husband," Tony said, under her breath, looking only at Joe, her arm about his neck, her words only for him. And so said, they sounded like a song.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Grafting Human Skin

A scientific study has proved that the skin of one person cannot be grafted successfully upon another individual. On the other hand, skin which has been properly transplanted from one part of the body to another almost invariably adheres, grows and remains viable.—G. C. Evanson, McIntosh, S. D., in Collier's Weekly.

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Household Questions

Grease the measuring cup before measuring sirup or molasses and the ingredients will not stick to the sides of the cup and there will be no waste.

• • •

Always sweep rugs and carpets the way of the grain. Brushing against the grain roughens the surface and it tends to brush the dust in instead of out.

• • •

Partly cook cereal in a double boiler the night before using and leave it on the back of the stove, being sure to cover well with water. It will be well cooked in the morning.

• • •

Sugar sprinkled over the tops of cookies or sponge cakes before putting them into the oven forms a sweet crust and makes a richer cookie.

• • •

Cloths saturated with polishing liquids and stored away in closets often cause fires through spontaneous combustion. Store the cloths in covered tin or galvanized cans.

• • •

If you wish to avoid bean rust, do not pick beans when the dew is on them or after rain.

• • •

Glass stoppers may be easily removed from bottles if a towel is dipped into boiling water and wrapped around the neck of bottle for a few minutes.

• • •

Wash lettuce and place in refrigerator to get very cold before using in making salads. Crisp lettuce makes the best salad.

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Smiles

Modern Miss

The bright young thing came down to breakfast very late.

"Good-morning, daddy," she said gaily. "How much are you going to give me for my trousseau?"

Father looked up from his paper.

"Trousseau?" he snorted. "But I didn't even know you were engaged."

"Goodness," replied the modern daughter, "don't you ever read the papers?"

Round and Round

"At twenty-six you left the farm and came to the city. And for 30 years you've been working like the dickens. What for?"

"To get money enough to live in the country."

Hearing of Angels

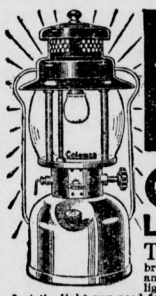
Simpson — Whatever induced your uncle to marry the widow of a man who was hanged?

Jimpson—He has been married to widows before, and says he was tired of having the virtues of a former husband flung in his face.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Fell Out

Passer-by (to owner of antiquated car)—Engine trouble?

Owner—Well, I can't tell until I walk back and find the engine.



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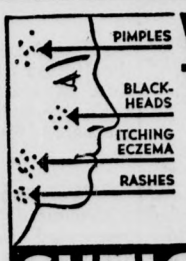

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SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Another big name faded from the national limelight recently when Joseph B. Eastman ceased his activities as federal coordinator of transportation. While in the post, however, Eastman contributed some of the best thought ever formulated on the transportation problem.

His conclusions are pretty well summed up in this quotation from his address to the national conference of business paper editors in New York:

'The chief trouble has been that . . . the supply of transportation facilities has grown so rapidly that it has much exceeded the demand . . . In consequence competition has gone beyond normal and wholesome bounds. Each form of transportation has reached out for business which it could not handle economically, poaching in fields where it did not belong . . . Labor and the public have suffered . . . An instability in both rates and service has developed which are hurtful to business conditions.''

California, as a state attracting many tourists, as the state farthest from eastern centers of population, and as the second largest state in area, is also the state most interested in well-ordered transportation.

As recovery sets in and travel increases, a grand scramble to inaugurate all sorts of additional transportation services has begun. The state would do well not to let this scramble get out of hand, remembering Eastman's conclusion that the chief trouble already is that the supply of transportation facilities greatly exceeds the demand, and remembering also that the public, labor, and business has suffered in consequence.

* * * * *

YOU MAY BE NEXT

Every 15 minutes of every day and night of every year, on the average, an auto accident kills someone somewhere in the United States. The nation is conscious of this waste of lives, far worse than war, and active groups are trying, trying incessantly to end it.

But the slaughter goes on.

National safety councils, state councils, county and city and district safety councils work with the one purpose of ending it. State and city police and traffic courts and highway engineers work to end it. Newspapers and schools and civic groups and clubs work more or less actively to end it.

But still the slaughter goes on.

There are those who say highway deaths can never be checked, and scoff at all these efforts. But it can be done. Look at the railroads, which in the old days killed hundreds yearly, but killed not a single passenger in 1935. How was it done? Southern Pacific has reported that deaths even among its train crews have been reduced from 64 in 1917 to a negligible figure this year in the same way safety was brought to passengers—through organized, incessant, conscious effort toend deaths.

But still, on our highways, the slaughter goes on.

There is only one answer. No organized effort, no ceaseless campaigning, no strict enforcement alone can end it. The slaughter will end when each individual motorist in his own mind realizes his responsibility at the wheel of an auto. It will end then, and only then.

Drive carefully. You may be next!

* * * * *

BOOST FOR CALIFORNIA

Once in a great while there appears an editorial which has more than the usual commentary characteristics — one that seems to reach down into something more fundamental than passing events of the day.

Usually such a piece is tossed off by some ink-stained veteran on a dull day when little in the news is worth commenting upon. Last week such a one appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, with the title ''Boost for California.'' Obviously 'boost'' here is not used in the sense of ''boast,'' but to mean appreciation and a quiet pride in a great state.

''Boost for your California! Boost for its climate; for its coasts, where the invigorating sea breezes make spring of both summer and winter; for its sunny interior, where the heat never prostrates and the crops never fail; for its great mountains, whence come the streams to water the valleys, the lumber and the gold, and whose forests and glades and lakes and rushing brooks are for the refreshment of men. Boost for its beauty, its comfort and its opportunities.

''Boost for its inheritance of the spirit of the pioneers and for its achievement in the spirit of today. Boost for its outlook, on the developing world across the Pacific, and its situation, as the vanguard of the march of civilization across all the past of Europe and America. Boost for its business, if you will, but do not omit to boost also for its deeper and higher and finer things of the spirit. Boost for its learning, its teaching, its literature, its art and its social structure.

''Be proud of your share in this final foreground of one civilization and opening gateway toward another. Boost for your California!''

* * * * *

Death valley, in Inyo county, 276 feet below sea level and the lowest point in the United States, was proclaimed a national monument on Feb 11, 1933. The area included is approximately 1,601,800 acres, and includes Telescope peak (altitude 11,045 feet). An underground water supply was found and developed in 1935.

TOURISTS AND TAXES

Tourists are literally pouring into California this year.

Last week the official figures showed that 421,470 visiting motorists entered the state during the first six months of the year, a gain of 15 per cent or 54,988 more than in the first half of 1935.

Not since the peak year of 1929 have they come in such great numbers—from every state in the Union, from Canada and a dozen foreign countries. They will gaze and gasp and be pleasurably astonished at many things in California's wonderland. It is pretty good evidence that those of us who are here the year around have been wise in our choice of a place to live.

In an economic way, too, this influx means much to California, since tourists spend more than 220,000,000 here annually. Into the state treasury itself roll some six or seven millions in taxes on this spending.

That is a particularly interesting fact this year. It is one of the best illustrations of the basic fallacy of a proposal to be on the ballot in November—the single tax disguised as sales tax repeal. Repeal of the sales tax and other levies will mean losing this six or seven millions in taxes on tourists' spending. Taxes on land will have to make it up, which means that native Californians will have to shoulder a double burden while visitors pay nothing. The single tax is in no respect an equitable levy. Californians would do well to remember this.

Meanwhile, there is reason to rejoice over the way tourists continue to flock into our state. Before New Year's rolls around, the year's total may add up to something like an all-time record.

* * * * *

WHILE NATURE SMILES

Nature has smiled this year on California farmers. Crops are good. Demand is strong because of small farm yields elsewhere in the nation. For most fruits and vegetables, and for livestock and grain and dairy produce, prices are high.

All this means that the California farmer, among the most forgotten of forgotten men during depression's depths, will for a change have the means to live more pleasantly, to educate his children and improve his farm and maybe spend a little on himself.

But no picture, however pleasant, can be entirely cloudless, and such is the case with the farmers. They have the single tax threat to worry them. It would levy a crushing burden on their land.

The conclusions of Von T. Ellsworth, head of the research department of the California farm bureau federation, tells why farmers are worried about this measure to be voted on in November:

''It aggravates rather than corrects existing tax inequalities. It provides a narrow, arbitrary, unelastic tax base which is irresponsive to the varying needs of changing government. It is communistic in confiscating wealth, but unfairly so in limiting its confiscatory process to one form of wealth—land.''

Somewhat ironic is this appearance of a man-made threat in the very year when Nature is smiling most benignly on California farmers. The good fortune has been long overdue, and the farmers deserve it. Certainly they don't deserve the man-made bad fortune.

* * * * *

IT'S HENRY'S BIRTHDAY

The man who would never listen when they said ''it can't be done'' is having a birthday this week. He is Henry Ford, aged 73.

It is a refreshing thing, these days, to think about Henry Ford. No one has so consistently rebuked the prophets of dispair who wail that the energetic, individualistic America of opportunity has forever vanished.

Perhaps you haven't heard how he plunged into the grocery business a few years ago with the object of reducing living costs for his employees. Then ,as now, mourners were crying that opportunity was gone in America.

Before long Mr. Ford's grocery store was doing an astonishingly large business, and was so expertly managed that there was an average turnover of the entire stock in 19 days. Theoretically, at least, everything in his store was sold before he paid for it. Thus his grocery required virtually no capital investment.

A youth starting out in the world with little more than a good business head and some expert advice, could have had the same success.

In open competition with ultra-efficient chain stores, Henry Ford gave a saving to his customers and took a profit himself. He could not keep customers out of his store. Passes were given ot the employees, but they loaned them to their neighbors who came and did their shopping.

Instead of starting this store, Mr. Ford could have listened to the anvil chorus of defeatism. He could have believed the fiction that other stores had a monopoly on food retailing. He could have believed America no longer a land of opportunity.

But Henry Ford knew better. He still knows better, at the age of 73. He knows there is still plenty of room in America for hard work, courage and common sense. May he have many more happy birthdays.

* * * * *

Los Angeles is the largest city in area in the United States—44....2.5 square miles (one third the size of Rhode Island). It ranks as the fifth city in the country, its population in the census of 1930 being 1,231,730.

* * * * *

When you are talking during these hot, withering days about the crops the government paid the farmers to plow under, remember that the fellow who really paid is the American consumer, and this includes the man on the farm as well as the fellow in the city.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

MISSION SANTA CRUZ
September 25, 1791

In 1774, Father Francisco Palou, faithful friend and biographer of Fr. Serra, accompanied a surveying expedition from Monterey toward San Francisco. Returning, the party crossed the San Lorenzo river, near the present city of Santa Cruz, on Dec. 11 of that year, and with prophetic vision Fr. Palou recorded in his diary:

"We reached the San Lorenzo river, which is quite large and has a deep bed; its water reached to the stirrups. *** This site is suitable, not only for a pueblo, but even for a city, for it lacks nothing that is necessary, having good land, water, pasture ,fire wood and timber, all at hand in abundance, and close to the beach of Monterey bay."

Fr. Palou strongly recommended to Fr. Serra that the location was an ideal spot for a mission. Junipero was not to live to see the founding of Mission Santa Cruz. This Franciscan station was established under the regime of his successor, Fr. Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. Fr. Lasuen took a personal pride in the selection of the site and recorded: "On Aug. 28, the day of Saint Augustine, I said mass, and raised a cross on the spot where the establishment is to be. Many gentiles came, old and young of both sexes, 'and showed that they would gladly enlist under the sacred standard, thanks be to God."

However, Fr. Lasuen was not to be present at the dedication of the new mission. He was called to Monterey on pressing duties and the ceremonies were directed by Ensign Hermengildo Sal, acting commandante at the Presidio of San Francisco, who arrived at Santa Cruz on Sept. 22, 1791, accompanied by Fathers Isidro Alonzo Salazar and Baldomero Lopez of Mission Santa Clara, who were destined to be the first missionaries at the new station.

On Sept. 24, neophyte Indians brought from Santa Clara were set at work by the padres building a rude shelter in which high mass was to be celebrated the following day. The Indian chief, Sugert, came with some of his followers and asked to be made the first converts, and Ensign Sal agreed to act as godfather. Cows, oxen, steers, horses and mules contributed by the missions of Santa Clara, San Carlos and San Francisco had arrived the day before.

Fathers Salazar and Lopez formally founded the mission on Sunday, Sept. 25 and at the same time Ensign Sal tok possession of the site in the name of his majesty, the king of Spain. The site was about 500 yards from the San Lorenzo river in the shadow of the mountains and towering redwoods.

Before long several buildings and a church had been erected. The first Santa Cruz mission was but a temporary structure and later was moved a short distance to higher land. In December, 1791, the resident padres reported that they had baptized 87 persons, celebrated six Indian marriages and buried an Indian child.

"We have enclosed a place for cattle, sheep and horses," wrote Fr. Lopez. "We have brought water to the mission ,and we have fenced the orchard. The tools used at this mission belong to other missions, and we shall return them when we receive those which the king is going to send. We brought with us four candlesticks of brass, a painting of our Lady of Sorrow, and an image of our Father St. Francis."

Santa Cruz mission had one of the loveliest sites of all the Franciscan stations in California. The soil was fertile, the climate ideal, the Indians willing converts. And yet Santa Cruz never became a large or very prosperous mission. The padres attributed the failure of their dreams for a great mission to the fact that the Villa Branciforte, which was to become the present city of Santa Cruz, was established just across the river from them and was populated by settlers drawn from the lowest dregs of Mexican society.

The visitor to the Santa Cruz of today ,one of the most attractive cities in the west and famed far and wide as a summer resort, will find it difficult to vizualize the Villa Branciforte from which it grew and of which no trace of its unsavory existence remains.

When Fr. Palou saw in this delightful spot an ideal place for a mission and "for a pueblo, even for a city," he could not forsee that the city he envisioned would

(Continued on Page 5)

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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Editor's Note: This is the concluding article in a tax series by Ralph H. Taylor, farm leader and governmental observer.

"How Can I Reduce My Tax Bills?"

Thousands of California taxpayers undoubtedly ask themselves that question every year, when tax bills become due and payable. Many protest bitterly to their local officials; others go the rounds of the court house or city hall, vainly seeking an adjustment. But finally the average taxpayer throws up his hands in despair, pays the bill —and wanders home muttering imprecations against "politics and politicians."

The farmer returns to his farm, the business man to his business— and the question goes unanswered, perhaps because the answer requires intelligent application to the problems of government, conscientious citizenship, time, work and energy. Fundamentally ,the only answer to the question—"How can I reduce my tax bills?"—is simply this: "By being a better citizen, a real partner in the business of government!"

Individually, the average citizen can do little toward solving the problem. But collectively, average citizens—with their wives, their neighbors, their friends and business associates—can work out their own salvation. And no one else can do it for them. Increase the number of citizens actively participating in government and many of the present tax problems will quickly disappear, if the new working citizens are both intelligent and vigorous! And if government takes one-fifth of your income, certainly it deserves one-fifth of your time and energy.

Still interested in the basic question of reducing your tax bills, you may ask: "Where do we begin?" ness of government?"

"How do I go to work at this busidirect. The local political unit is

Again the answer is simple and the cornerstone of all government; in the ultimate analysis, the cities and counties determine the trend in both state and national government. And local government, because it is close to the people, depends almost entirely on those who take active part in its deliberations. Fifty alert and determined citizens — unselfishly interested in improving their public service and reducing its overhead—can revolutionize local government in the average small community. But they must be actually and conscientiously unselfish — willing to take less in service and pay less in taxes!

For the taxpayer contemplating an active partnership with government, here are some of the fundamentals of the business:

Give more intelligent attention to the election of the legislative officers who make the laws regulating the selection and management of the government rank and file. And pay more attention to the election of the executive who appoints the boards and commissions administering those laws.

Keep a vigilant eye on all governmental budgets; the only sensible way to balance a budget is to determine the revenue which can be raised without undue hard ship, and "cut the cloth to fit." Budget-maknig time is the time to reduce your tax bills!

Study "fixed charges" in both local and state government (the charges which can't be reduced by local or state officers)—and vote carefully and intelligently when new proposals are made to add to the "fixed charge" load. Fixed charges of the state government today total $296,000,000 per biennium—68 per cent of the entire budget! Some of these charges are undoubtedly justified; others were secured by militant organized minorities, while the taxpaying majority "slept at the switch."

Insist on sound planning of governmental business, as you would in private business; to be economical, government should be placed on a long-range basis.

Demand that government be kept on a pay-as-you-go basis. Halt unwise bond issues and governmental borrowing which doubles and trebles cost with interest and redemption charges.

Study the various "tax exemptions" now allowed special groups and types of property—and weigh carefully your action on further exemptions of this nature. Again, some may be justified ,but keep in mind that an exemption is actually an indirect appropriation of public funds to a special class or group—and that the non-exempt must foot the bill!

Determine sound ways and means of simplifying governmental procedure — eliminating unnecessary governmental units and services.

Above all else, the taxpayer who has determined to become an active citizen, should purge himself at the outset of the fault of "blaming the politicians" for the ills of government. Usually government officers reflect the citizenship of their various communities—and their private opinions of the intelligence of the average voter are often (and sometimes with complete justification) just as uncomplimentary as the voter's opinion of his public servant. To lower your tax bills, first admit your complicity in making them what they are—and then go to work as an active partner in the business. It will pay real dividends!

Mission

(Continued from Page 4)

turn out to be the Villa Branciforte, which brought so much grief to the mission fathers and shame to itself.

Santa Cruz mission started out with great promises. The padres were inspired by the beauty of their surroundings.

"One can see them," writes H. A. van Coenen Torchiana, "standing on the hill, looking down upon the San Lorenzo river, lined with a great variety of deciduous trees, flowing through the small, lovely valley towards the west, or gazing toward the deep blue of Monterey bay, on the opposite side of which the San Carlos mission and presidio were situated, and admiring the glorious sunsets over the Pacific ocean. Then again they may have walked up the rock-strewn canyon of the upper San Lorenzo, its slopes covered with evergreens, and its audible waters boiling and tumbling in their steep descent over high boulders. We cannot but hope that they knew and loved the small grove of Sequoia Sempervirens now owned as a public park by the county of Santa Cruz and situate only six miles up the gorge of the San Lorenzo from the mission site. No wonder Padres Isidro Alonzo Salazar and Baldomero Lopez, detailed by the presidente as the first missionaries ,considered themselves fortunate indeed. With all the joyous enthusiasm of religious zeal, they looked forward to their task at the lovely Mission of the Holy Cross, so favorably situated."

Alas! these high hopes were to be dashed and disillusionment was to come with the founding of Villa Branciforte.

However, the first few years were happy and busy ones. On Feb. 27, 1793, the padres laid the cornerstone of the new mission church on the new and higher site. More than a year was required to build the edifice. The adobe walls were five feet thick. The front was of masonry and the foundation walls up to three feet in height were of stone, the rest of adobe.

The church was dedicated on May 10, 1794. The ceremonies were impressive. Father Tomaz Pena came down from Santa Clara for the event and Commandante Hermengildo Sal and several friends made the trip from San Francisco presidio. Indian neophytes and troops participated. The following day mass was celebrated in the new church.

Building activities increased. A flour mill and granary and a house for looms was erected. The last two sides of the square of the mission building were completed in 1795. Progress was rapid up to 1797. And then came the founding of Villa Branciforte on July 24, 1797.

From this date on the histories of Mission Santa Cruz and the Villa Branciforte, named in honor of Miguel de la Grua Talamanca Marques de Branciforte, viceroy of Mexico, are so closely interwoven as to make them one. The villa was established to gratify the conceit of the viceroy and over the protests of Fr. Presidente of the Missions Lasuen.

So great was the change in mission affairs that we find Fr. Manuel Fernandez writing as early as January, 1798, that "everything was in a bad way; that 189 neophytes had deserted, leaving only 30 to 40 to do all the work; that the land was overflowed and only half of the planting done; that the livestock were dying; that a dead whale on the beach was attracting an unusual number of wolves and bears, and that the establishment of the Villa de Branciforte added to the general despondency."

Five years earlier, Gov. Don Diego de Borica had ordered secularization of the missions and the attempt to force self-government upon the Indians at Mission Santa Cruz brought much grief to the padres. The neophytes simply were not capable of ruling themselves or doing much for themselves.

Experiments with villas in Mexico had failed and conditions at the pueblos of San Jose and Los Angeles were anything but satisfactory.

In 1796, Fr. Salazar wrote to the viceroy:

"The two towns formed 20 years ago have made no advancement. The people are a set of idlers. For them the Indian is errand-boy, vaquero and digger of ditches—in short, general factotum. Confident that the gentiles are working, the settlers pass the day singing. The young men wander on horseback through the rancherias soliciting the women to immorality."

And Fr. Jose Senan at the same time went on record, saying:

"In Alta California the pueblos hardly deserve the name, so formless and embryonic is their state. The cause is scant relish for work on the part of the settlers. One is more likely to find in their hands a deck of cards than the spade or plow. For them the gentile sows, plows, reaps and gathers the harvest. Debased, moreover, by the bad example of his white associates, the gentile continues in the darkness of heathenism, when from distant rancheries many are won to the fold of the holy church."

Villa Branciforte was laid out on high, level land in what now is East Santa Cruz and a bridge was built across the San Lorenzo river to connect it with the mission. On May 12, 1797, nine colonists with their families, 17 persons in all, arrived. Torchiana says that the colonists, "recruited in Guadalajara from the vagabond and undesirable classes, arrived in a pitiful condition at Monterey on the little ship Concepcion, which had sailed from San Blas. Their health was poor and they were destitute in body and soul, while some of them were diseased before they started."

Governor de Borica repeatedly tried to get a higher class of colonists, but with no success. He finally found it necessary to issue an order that no colonists should leave Branciforte without permission and violation of this decree was punishable by confinement in the stocks.

There was constant friction between the mission padres and the settlers. The priests considered that the villa was trespassing upon the lands and rights of the Indians. Nevertheless, they continued their activities in behalf of their wards and by 1800 had increased their livestock to 2,354 head. They were increasing the number of baptisms and adding to the mission buildings. In 1810 a large house had been constructed for widows and girls and except for constant trouble with rowdy settlers, affairs at the mission were fairly tranquil up to October, 1812, when Father Andres Quitana was found dead in bed. Murder was not suspected until later and then it required two years of investigation to determine that the friar had been strangled to death by a group of Indians and his body carried to his room and placed in bed. Nine or ten Indians were convicted of the crime and punished. Some died in jail.

In 1818 Monterey was raided and looted by Argentine privateers. Fearful that the pirates would cross the bay to Santa Cruz mission, Father Olbes fled with his flock to Santa Clara. In his absence the mission was despoiled of everything that had not been buried by men working under direction of Comisionado Joaquin Buelna. The pirates could have done no worse.

With the coming in 1825 of Governor Echeandia, Mission Santa Cruz ,as were the other California missions, was doomed. For more than a decade before that the mission had been compelled to furnish food and clothing to the Mexican troops, unpaid since inception in Mexico of the revolt against Spain. Santa Cruz mission survived an attempt to suppress it in 1823 and the missionaries were forbidden to trade with vessels anchoring in Monterey bay. In 1827 Santa Cruz was officially declared a port of entry and thereafter many ships stopped there and traded with the mission.

On Aug. 22, 1834, Ignacio del Valle took charge of the mission as administrator under Governor Figueroa and on Sept. 15, Fr. del Real gave up his station. An inventory dated Dec. 1, 1835, placed a value of $31,931 upon the mission and its property.

By 1842, the Santa Cruz mission community was entirely broken up, the treasures and possessions of the mission had disappeared, the station was united with Branciforte, which de Valle in 1835 had named Pueblo de Figueroa, and the two communities were known as Pueblo de Santa Cruz. Father del Real remained as parish priest until 1844. Historian Bancroft says there is no record that any priest served the mission between 1844 and 1853, but Ernest de Massey,

(Continued on Page 8)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

In all Christian Science churches, branches of the mother church, the First Church of Chist, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., a lesson-sermon wil lbe read Sunday, Aug. 2, on the subject, "Love."

The golden text will be: "He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love" (I John 4: 8). Bible selections will include the following passage from John 3:16, 17: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."

A passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will also be included, which reads as follows: "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation" (p. 332).

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CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Alameda.—Climaxing its probe of alleged corruption and graft in the Alameda city government, the County Grand Jury returned a secret indictment charging bribery against Mayor Hans W. Roebke and five other city officials. The six defend ants are also accused of conspiracy to commit bribery, conspiracy to divert to their own use part of the salaries and fees of deputies, clerks and subordinate officers and conspiracy to commit petty theft.

Alturas.—Two and one-half million feet of timber in the Barber Canyon north of Adin have been sold by the United States Forest Service. One hundred thirty-five million feet of timber situated northeast of Hackamore will be opened for bids soon. This timber is infested with pine beetle and it is being sold for milling to save it from further infestation.

El Centro.—Six deaths attributed to the heat were reported in one day in the Imperial Valley, where the temperature rose to 119 degrees. The humidity reached 51.

Needles.—A freak electrical storm followed by heavy rain passed over a 100-mile area near here, delaying trains and breaking communication lines. Lightning struck a telephone pole near Bagdad, disturbing service for several hours. A heavy sandstorm preceded the electrical storm and trainmen were unable to see lighted signal fuses on the tracks.

Los Angeles.—David Lamson, former Stanford Press executive, acquitted of wife murder last spring, will marry again. He and Mrs. Ruth Smith Rankin, film writer, filed notice of intention to wed here after a two months' romance. Lamson gave his age as 34 and his business as "screen writer."

Yosemite.—A vacation trip for George C. Block, 42, ended in tragedy when he was struck and killed by lightning at Tuolumne Meadows. His clothing was shredded to bits by the bolt which apparently went through him from the top of his head. Rangers said it was the first bolt fatal to a human in the history of Yosemite National Park.

San Francisco.—California's automobile industry topped all previous monthly records in June with sales of 30,496 cars and trucks. It was the first time in the State's history that sales exceeded 30,000. The June sales were about 38 per cent ahead of June last year, when new registrations numbered 22,010.

Napa.—The historic Stanly ranch winery and nearly a dozen other ranch buildings were destroyed by fire, with total damage estimated at $50,000. Thousands of gallons of wine cascaded from the tanks as the fire reached the roof of the stone-walled winery.

Redlands.—An eighty-acre lake, to provide water fo rthe Houston Flats district in the San Bernardino Mountains, and to cost $165,000 will be created by A. Gregory, Redlands capitalist, with construction of a dam. He is donating a large block of land for the lake and the federal government will furnish the labor.

San Bernardino.—A gigantic human skull, believed to be the head of a prehistoric man, was unearthed in a gravel pit by a steamshovel operator here. The skull is half again as large as that of a modern man's. It has a huge prognathous jaw, high cheek bones and jutting teeth in the upper jaw, believed to be Mongolian in conformation.

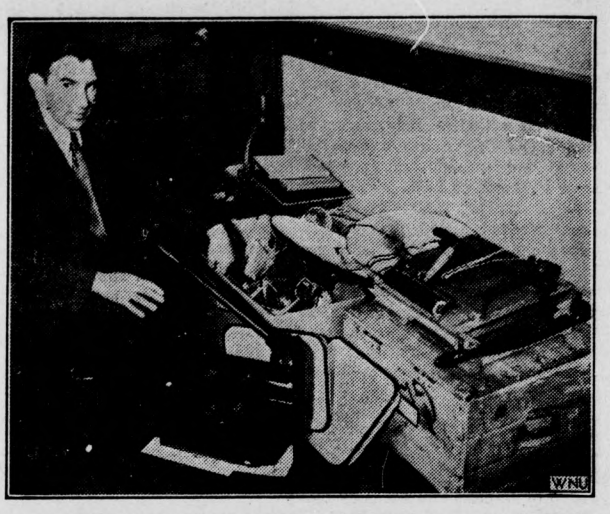
Sacramento.—Hangovers and an alcohol breath are barred for California's traffic officers in orders issued by Ray Ingels, state director of motor vehicles. Ingels said that not only will officers be prohibited from drinking while on duty or off duty while they are in uniform, but they also cannot leave a party and report for work smelling like a distillery.

San Francisco.—Plans for a gigantic mass flight of San Francisco Bay area airplanes to Los Angeles in September on the occasion of the National Air Races have been announced by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Commercial air lines and every owner of a private plane in northern California will be asked to participate. The air races will be held in Los Angeles September 5, 6 and 7

Navarro (Mendocino Co.)—Electric lights have come to this old Mendocino County village for the first time in its history. Installation of electric lines in the community has just been completed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

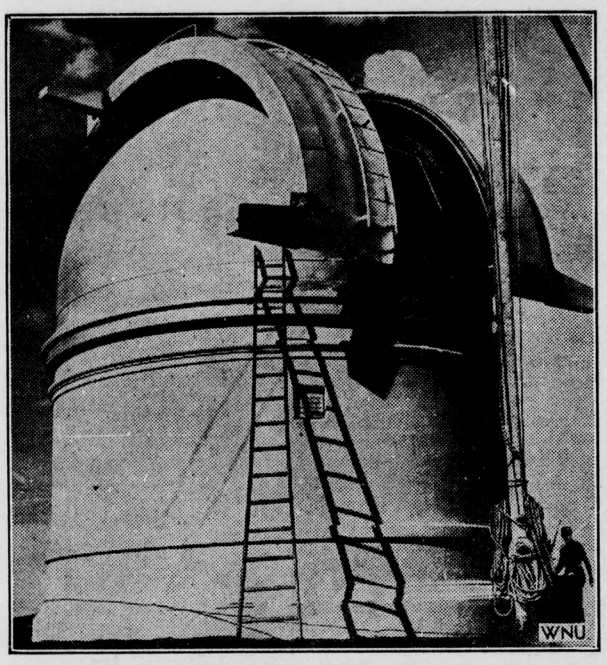
San Francisco.—This city has the lowest infant mortality rate in the United States, according to Dr. J. C. Geiger, director of public health. Figures compiled for cities of more than 500,000 population show the rate is 35.5 per 1,000 population.

BOGUS MONEY MADE IN HOLLYWOOD



Joseph Matthews, who assertedly had served two years on McNeil's Island for counterfeiting coins in Los Angeles in 1931, is being held as the owner of an elaborate plant secret service agents found in Hollywood. In the outfit were several thousand dollars worth of special cameras, a chemical laboratory, an abundance of special bond paper, a plate for printing $5 bills. Photo shows Matthews posing with outfit.

PALOMAR OBSERVATORY SPEEDED

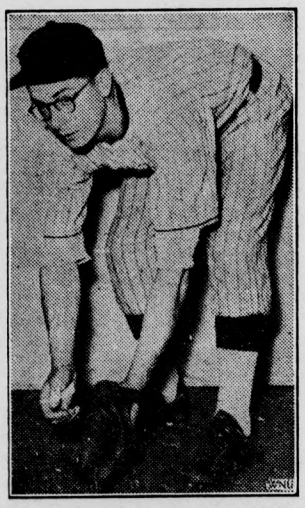


Mount Palomar, where scientists, three years hence, will scan the heavens with the world's largest telescope mirror—today is the scene of bustling activity. Two hundred inches in diameter, the astronomic "eye" will reflect light from "island universes" millions of light years away, will solve celestial puzzles which have frustrated generations of scientists. Mt. Palomar is near San Diego. Photo shows the auxiliary observatory, nearing completion, which will house an 18-inch telescope.

Aquaplane Trophy

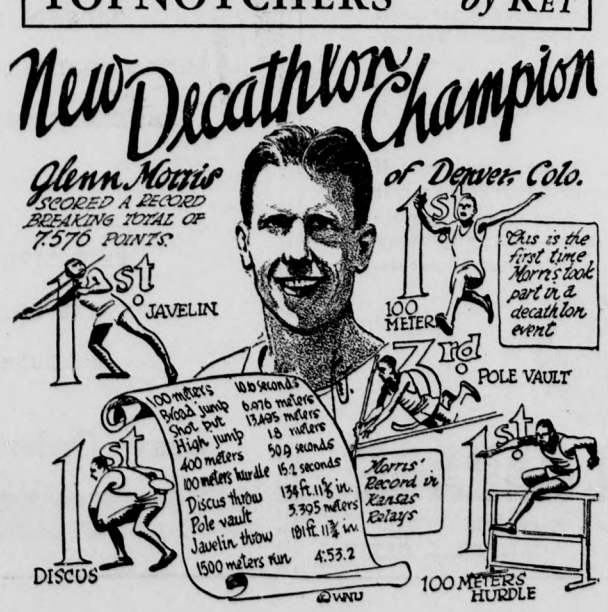
Unusual gold trophy for cross channel aquaplane race from Santa Catalina Island to Hermosa Beach, California, is pictured here with Miss Audrey Norman, herself a contestant in the cross channel aquaplane classic. The trophy, first prize in the event to be held on August 2nd reproduces a golden speedboat and aquaplane rider connected across separate bases. After the race, the winning team will divide the trophy, the speedboat going to the pilot, and the other portion to the aquaplane rider.

He's Joe's Brother



There's another promising rookie in California, whose hitting in Class D baseball and throwing ability have landed him a tryout with the San Francisco club of the Coast League next season, and he may go up to the majors like his big brother Joe. He's Dominic DiMaggio, 19, born and reared in San Francisco's Italian quarter. Playing with Monterey in the California Mission League, he's hitting .447, and shortstopping.

TOPNOTCHERS · by KET


New Decathlon Champion
Glenn Morris of Denver, Colo.
SCORED A RECORD BREAKING TOTAL OF 7,576 POINTS.
1st JAVELIN
1st 100 METERS
This is the first time Morris took part in a decathlon event
3rd POLE VAULT
1st DISCUS
1st 100 METERS HURDLE
Morris' Record in Kansas Relays
100 meters 10.6 seconds
Broad jump 6.976 meters
Shot put 13.495 meters
High jump 1.8 meters
400 meters 50.9 seconds
100 meters hurdle 15.2 seconds
Discus throw 134 ft. 11⅜ in.
Pole vault 3.395 meters
Javelin throw 191 ft. 11⅜ in.
1500 meters run 4:53.2
©WNU

STATEWIDE
Farm & Ranch News

An agreement to receive only grade one clingstone peaches and to collect an advertising fund was made by members of the Canners' League of California at a general meeting in San Francisco. Of the total membership, 85 per cent by number and 95 per cent by volume of peaches canned, signed the agreement or committed themselves to sign. The agreement came as the result of a hearing by the California State Department of Agriculture in Sacramento July 10. Under the law, 75 per cent of clingstone peach canners in number and by volume must sign the agreement before it becomes effective, industry leaders said.

San Jose canneries started operations on peaches last week, the plants to run full blast until September. An attempt will be made to hold the pack to No. 1 quality peaches alone. The price situation, so far as the growers are concerned, remained clouded, the price offered by the canneries being from $20 to $25, with the growers asking $30.

Attorneys for a group of independent growers and shippers, attacking validity of the State lemon prorate agreement, last week contended before Superior Judge William J. Palmer that California's "little AAA" conflicts with the Federal constitution.

C. H. Baird and William Hankins have leased sixty acres of the Dr. E. V. Jacobs ranch near Meridian and plan to experiment for the first time in the history of the district in the production of cucumber seed. The ranchers have contracts for the sale of cucumber seed if their project is a success.

Imperial Valley cattlemen expect to buy cattle from drought-stricken States, under announcement that Federal financing of purchases will be granted, where purchasers have feed for these cattle. B. A. Harrigan, secretary of the Imperial Board of Trade, announced that there is feed in the county for 200,000 head of feeder cattle and that inquiries from local stockmen indicate lively interest in the government proposal.

In a deal involving $25,000, Alex Epseaff, Wasco potato grower, has purchased a half section of rich bottom land west of Porterville which will be planted to early spring potatoes, according to report. About thirty-five acres of growing cotton was included in the transfer.

With the smallest crop in many years, Ojai Valley apricot growers will get scant returns from the harvest just completed. A. L. Drown, one of the largest growers, got only ten tons of dried fruit which he regards as about one-sixth of a normal crop. Some orchards had none at all and others harvested from one-tenth to one-fifteenth of a crop.

Bringing total distillery capacity at the plant to more than 500 gallons an hour, a new still is being added to the Tulare winery. This makes it one of the largest in the State. A new adobe brick building also is being erected to house three 90,000-gallon storage tanks, costing $65,000. The improvement is to be completed in sixty days.

Increases of five cents per pound in the price to be paid producers for fluid milk, and three cents per pound in the price to be paid producers for fluid cream, become effective August 1, under a declaration by State Director of Agriculture A. A. Brock, approving an amendment of the San Joaquin County Stabilization and Marketing Plan.

Compared with a year ago, there has been an important increase in the California acreage of lima beans this year. This year the large lima acreage is estimated at 97,000 and the baby lima acreage at 56,000. Last year in California 90,000 acres of large limas and 45,000 acres of baby limas were harvested.

Request for an increase in assessed valuation on citrus and grape lands in Tulare County has been withdrawn by the State Board of Equalization, according to word received by County Assessor Prestidge. The action followed a protest from Prestidge who pointed out that valuation of citrus properties had been increased by the county from $72 to $80 this year.

More than 106,000 bags of the 1935 United States walnut crop surplus have been disposed of through export, Carlyle Thorpe, general manager of the California walnut Growers' Association, said last week after a three months tour abroad.

Tulare County, with 82,400 acres of cotton, leads the San Joaquin Valley this year, according to report of the California Cotton Crop Reporting Service. Fresno County is second with 81,700 acres, Kern is third with 78,500.

POULTRY

MOLTING HENS CUT OUT LAYING EGGS

Birds Go on Eating, Running Up the Expenses.

By Roy S. Dearstyne, Head North Carolina State College Poultry Department.—WNU Service.

Early molting hens, which begin to drop their feathers in the early summer, are not worth keeping in good poultry flocks.

These birds stop laying when they begin to molt, but they go right on eating feed and running up expenses.

They do not lay as many eggs as late molters and the eggs they do lay are produced at a time when eggs are plentiful and prices are low.

Since early molting is an inheritable characteristic, they will pass this trait on to their offspring if left in the flock and used for breeding purposes.

In hot weather, it is especially important that only infertile eggs be produced for home consumption or marketing, as they have a much greater keeping quality than fertile eggs.

Except in the breeding season, roosters should be kept away from the hens. And only the best roosters, those with the ability to transmit good qualities to their offspring, should be kept for breeding.

If eggs are collected several times a day during the summer, and stored immediately in a cool place, they will keep much better. Wire baskets which permit air to circulate freely among the eggs are ideal for the storage room.

But even under ideal conditions, eggs should not be kept in storage any longer than necessary. A poultryman who gets a reputation of marketing only fresh eggs can command good prices.

Lice and mites propagate rapidly in hot weather. Infested birds soon lose their vigor and fall off in egg production. Poultrymen should examine their birds every few days so they can check infestations as soon as they start.

Select Cockerels Early, Is Urged by Poultryman

Make an early start in selecting males to be used as breeders for next year's poultry flock. During the early growth period it is possible to obtain information on feather development, growth rate, vigor and standard qualities.

This is the suggestion of Dr. N. F. Waters of the poultry husbandry staff at Iowa State college. The male is extremely important to the flock, Dr. Waters points out, since he exerts an influence on the progeny of approximately 15 female birds.

If a poultryman decides that he will need ten cockerels for the following breeding season, he should start his selection when the birds are about eight weeks old. In selecting these ten males Dr. Waters recommends that about 40 of the best birds be selected from the flock. During the next three or four months a careful selection and culling should be made from these 40 males until the ten best remain.

Rations for Cockerels

A ration suitable for fattening cockerels would be equal parts corn meal, barley, meal, shorts and ground oats, with about 10 per cent beef meal added. The important thing is to feed them what they will eat up clean and keep their appetite good. Give them all the water they will drink and see that grit is before them at all times. The cockerels should be fed in small pens or better in fattening crates if for marketing. The mash should be moistened with sour skim milk or buttermilk; allow it to thicken. If the mash is mixed with the moisture, about two hours before feeding, it will swell and be more easily digested. Never leave any feed in the trough, either in pen or crate feeding, after the birds have satisfied their appetite.

Ration for Young Ducks

Young ducks will thrive on common grains fed either whole or mixed and ground to a coarse meal. They will do best when most of their feed is made into a moist mash. They should have cabbage or other similar green feed and meat scrap or table scrap, provided these are perfectly fresh and fed in moderation. In summer ducks will find most of their feed if near water but may need some supplemental rations when conditions prevent them frim foraging successfully.

Wheat Alone Not Good

While soft wheat is usually considered more palatable for poultry, there is really little, if any, difference in the food value between hard and soft wheat. Wheat, however, should never be used alone in feeding poultry. Digestive disturbances were accompanied by loss of appetite and body depression. It is advisable, therefore, to mix wheat with corn and oats, using equal parts of each.

Smart Household Linens in Color

Pattern No. 5348

Let us do a bit of "gardening." It's linens we're going to beautify, with cotton patch flowers and flowerpots. This easy applique is sure to enhance a pair of pillow cases, scarf or dainty hand towels. Take colorful scraps, cut them into these simple flower forms, and either turn the edges under and sew them down, or finish them in outline stitch. It's called "Linen-closet Gardening"!

In pattern 5348 you will find a transfer pattern of two motifs 5½ by 15 inches, two motifs 4¾ by 15 inches and the patterns for the applique patches; material requirements; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches needed.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Helpers

THERE is something very heartening in the knowledge that we can all help each other, and that the worst suffering of all—that of loneliness or bereavement—need never be an actual desolation; for there is always someone ready to salve the deepest wound with the balm of sympathy, and the warm clasp of some comforting hand, the tears in some kind eyes are the surest proofs that the heart under its human aspect has the power to call the hidden soul to life.

One may always begin again who keeps his enthusiasm.

Minister's Son Invents Invisible Ear Drum

The Invisible Ear Drum invented by A. O. Leonard, a son of the late Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D., for many years secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for his own relief from extreme deafness and head noises, has so greatly improved his hearing that he can join in any ordinary conversation, go to the theatre and hear without difficulty. Inexpensive and has proved a blessing to many people. Write for booklet to A. O. Leonard, Inc., Suite 204, 70 Fifth avenue, New York city. Advt.

May Be the Solution

"People who can't do anything well"—can. But nobody has showed them.

"Black Leaf 40"
KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Classified Department

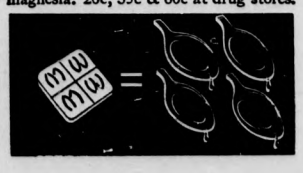
PHOTOGRAPHY

Roll Developed—116 size or smaller, 8 beautiful enlargements from your roll 25c. **Wisconsin Photoshop, West Salem, Wis.**

WNU—12 31—36

AFTER YOU EAT?

After you finish a meal can you be sure of regular, successful elimination? Get rid of waste material that causes gas, acidity, headaches. Take Milnesia Wafers for quick, pleasant elimination. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia. 20c, 35c & 60c at drug stores.



Black or Dark Silk Sheers Vogue

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

AS TO foremost fashions for summer, costumes of black or dark sheers such as silk chiffons, marquisettes, organza and handsome nets are carrying first honors.

Your wardrobe may be as you supposed replete with chic, but if it be sans one of the beguilingly styled dark sheers better send an immediate S.O.S. call in to your dressmaker or to your smartest store in town or to whoever caters to your sartorial needs. Telling you, we are, that without a suit or a dress of some one or other of these silk sheers or nets in black or in brown, navy or dubonnet red or deep purple dye your summer dress program will be sadly lacking indeed. We might add that black is the favorite of them all.

Especially are fascinating things being done with redingote fashions made of silk sheers that are thin to the point of transparency since they are designed to be worn over either a dress or slip in a solid bright color or a gay print. See the charming and chic ensemble to the right in the picture. It conveys the idea most eloquently. Here a black silk chiffon redingote with the new circular-cut hemline is posed over a pink silk moire slip. Very French in feeling is, this most winsome 1936 afternoon dresses. Note the black silk taffeta applique of roses on the redingote. The corsage of huge twin roses accurately repeats the pink tone of the silk slip. Narrow velvet ribbon ties about the waist and trims the very lovely pink panama hat worn with this costume.

While we are on the subject of black silk chiffon and its importance in the summer style picture it might be well to mention the new skirts of black chiffon which are the smartest ever for evening, worn with a tunic or jacket-blouse done in flamboyantly colored flowered print. These skirts are cut full circular and their hemline measures yards. Yet with all this fullness you are not made aware of the fact as the skirt is styled to fit about the hips in slenderizing sleekness gradually and gracefully leading into soft undulations about the hemline. You will find a skirt of this description to be a real asset in your summer clothes collection. Have in reserve a shirtwaist blouse of black net also a decollette bodice of self black chiffon—an economical way to acquire a wardrobe of smart formals for varied occasion.

If you have an urge for color you will find joy in a costume that poses a redingote of dubonnet red silk chiffon or organza over a slip of gorgeous flower print. The color effect is beyond the telling in word or picture. It requires the evening lights to glorify it.

Could anything in the way of a daytime costume be smarter and more to be coveted than the jacket-and-dress twosome to the left in the illustration! If so we have not discovered it. You may be interested in knowing that this ensemble is of royal lineage in that it is a creation by no less a noted designer than the personal dressmaker to Queen Mary. It came over on the R. M. S. Queen Mary as did a whole fashion load of stunning modes. The dress is perfect for afternoon wear on warm summer days, made as it is of cool Tudor-brown twytex net. The finely pleated and tucked jabot is of white silk net, and the loose coat is of brown crossbar twytex.

The story of net as it unfolds in the summer style program is proving a most fascinating one. Nothing smarter or more practical has centered the style stage than the jacket dresses tailored of cool and comfortable and chic looking nets either in black or the stunning new rich dark colors.

© Western Newspaper Union.

DINNER SUIT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

The vogue for tailored clothes goes into the evening. Very stylish indeed is the young woman in the picture who wears a strictly tailored dinner suit with its 1890 jacket and buttoned skirt. It is fashioned of creamy white Mt. Airy cloth.

QUILTED COATS FOR BEACH WEAR LATEST

A coat which looks as though it were made from the family's heirloom quilt will go a long way toward creating a sensation on the beaches. Dressier versions that have intricate quilting patterns are destined for wear over summer formals.

Large floral motifs which have bright colors on white or pastel backgrounds are the most fashionable for beach wear. Some of these coats are made of printed cottons which have the designs outlined with quilting, while others are pieced together in the regulation quilt manner.

The quilted coat of plaid woolen, very light of weight and quite gay in its color combinations, is shown for vacation wear, while the taffeta and hand-blocked linen versions are evening favorites.

Flowers Are Dramatic

White flowers on a black gown are dramatic; and on a white gown they emphasize an effect of simplicity. A spot of brilliant scarlet on a white gown is gorgeous. Color harmony may be achieved by wearing flowers that blend into the general tone of the costume, or with a contrasting complementary color.

Flowers Deck Shoes

Shoes have become so fancy that one widely-known Paris house shows street shoes trimmed with applied flowers in contrasting colors and a belt and purse to match.

DARK HORSE

WITH President Roosevelt's renomination by the Democrats a certainty for a long time and the selection of Governor Landon strongly indicated for several months before the Republican convention met, this wasn't a year for "dark horses." A "dark horse" is American political slang applied to a man who is not generally mentioned as a candidate previous to a convention but who wins the nomination when the delegates fail to agree on one of the leading candidates.

The phrase started as English racing slang, originating in the practice by jockeys of dyeing black the hair of fast horses in order to enter them in races under another name and then clean up in the betting. The first recorded use of the term was in Benjamin Disraeli's "The Young Duke," published in 1831. In it he speaks of "a dark horse, which had never been heard of, rushing past the grandstand in sweeping triumph." Gradually the use of the term was extended to apply to any horse, regardless of its color, which won unexpectedly and similarly it was applied to candidates for public office.

American political history affords a number of examples of dark horses capturing the Presidential nomination but only a very few of them have gone on to occupy the White House. In 1844 James K. Polk of Tennessee won the Democratic nomination at Baltimore when there was a deadlock between ex-President Martin Van Buren, asking a second term, and Lewis Cass of Michigan. In the election he defeated Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, and became the first "dark horse" President.

Again in 1852 the Democrats assembled in Baltimore to choose their standard-bearer and again Lewis Cass was a leading candidate with James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Illinois, furnishing the principal opposition. But again there was a deadlock and when at last the tide began to turn toward Brig. Gen. Franklin Pierce, again there was a stampede and this "dark horse" from New Hampshire was nominated. In the election he defeated the Whig candidate, Gen. Winfield Scott, under whom he had served in the Mexican war.

As for the Republicans in 1876 they passed up their strongest man, James G. Blaine of Maine, and his principal opponent, O. P. Morton of Indiana, and gave the nomination to Gov. R. B. Hayes, Ohio's "favorite son," who defeated Samuel Tilden, the Democratic candidate.

In 1880 they turned down Ex-President Grant's bid for a third term, again passed over Blaine, failed to rally to John Sherman of Ohio, another strong contender, and finally selected another Buckeye "dark horse"—Gen. James A. Garfield. The most recent Republican "dark horse" to win the nomination and election was still another Ohioan—Sen. Warren G. Harding who was chosen after the Lowden and Wood deadlock at the Chicago convention in 1920.

G. O. P.

PERHAPS you never heard of a young printer named T. B. Dowden, but he was the man who made G. O. P. a synonym for the Republican party.

In 1884, the year that the Republicans finally nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency, young Dowden applied for work at the Cincinnati Gazette and got it. About 2:30 o'clock one morning, just before the Gazette went to press, Dowden took from the copy hook a piece of copy marked "Must go in ten lines." He soon found himself in difficulty.

"My copy ends with 'Grand Old Party' and I have two words left over after I've set the ten lines," he told the foreman of the shop. "What shall I do?"

"Throw 'em away and use your intelligence!" exclaimed the foreman impatiently. "No, wait! Cut 'em short ... get 'em in some way! Abbreviate 'em."

So Dowden went back to his case and the next morning the Gazette came out with this sentence on the front page: "The Hon. James G. Blaine will address the meeting on 'Achievements of the GOP'."

At the meeting that night the Republican candidate was concluding a two-hour speech when a voice floated down from the gallery: "Why don't you tell us something about GOP and what it did?"

"Why, my friend," retorted Blaine, "I've been talking about GOP all evening. The word Gop contains the initial letters of the Grand Old Party and that is its official and abbreviated name."

The audience roared with laughter, but Blaine didn't crack a smile. He little realized that he had given currency to an expression which would become a familiar trademark to millions—a trademark attached to a major political party by a hurried young printer named T. B. Dowden.

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Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

A Village Blacksmith

There are few village smithy shops today under the chestnut trees. One reason is that there aren't any more chestnut trees. Another is that the motor car is rapidly driving horses and vehicles drawn by horses out of business.

I used to think that in fifty years or more practically all the village smithies would disappear.

But lately I have learned better.

Here in a little coast town in Maine is a village blacksmith who has more work than he can do, though he has probably not shod a horse or repaired an agricultural implement in twenty years or more.

* * *

For a time after the "devil wagons" began crowding horses and horse drawn vehicles off the road, he had little to do.

Then one day he saw some ornamental grill work that had been sent to his town to be used as an adornment on a new building.

He examined it carefully, then went home and thought a little.

"There is no reason in the world why I cannot do that kind of work," he said to himself. "I will do it, by Gosh."

* * *

Today the children still "love to see his flaming forge and hear the bellows blow."

Over the anvil on which he used to fashion horse shoes he makes beautiful things of steel and iron.

Visitors seeing him at work have come in to inquire if his handiwork was on sale.

He assured them that it certainly was, and that more of the same kind of work would be in evidence as soon as there was a demand for it.

He is known today all over the state, and in many other states, whose residents have bought his work.

And if he had the advertising gift that some people have he would have a wide reputation.

But not, I am sorry to say, a great business.

For his work is artistry, and cannot be done in quantity over a single anvil.

* * *

It cannot be said of him that he is another Benvenuto Cellini. He works in iron, not in silver and gold.

But he is a master craftsman, which he never might have become had he not been forced by changing conditions to become something besides the village blacksmith.

I saw him at work the other morning on a pair of beautiful andirons.

I asked him what they cost.

"A lot of time," he said.

"Yes, but how much money?"

"Oh, not so much. But the fellow I'm making them for isn't rich so I wouldn't like to charge him too much."

And there was proof that he really had the soul of an artist.

Strange Hobby

An Australian, at Sydney, Australia, has a queer habit. He buys up barrow loads of fruit—then takes delight in selling out everything at a penny a dozen. This light-hearted philanthropist says that he has been wanting to do this sort of thing ever since he was a child. He has been the center of attraction. "I don't know why I do it, except that I feel happy," he says. "Sometimes I'm walking along and see a fruit-barrow, and before you can say 'How's your uncle?' I've bought the lot."

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

The Completion Test

In this test eight incomplete statements are made. Each one can be completed by adding one of the four words given. Underline the correct one.

1. The Wightman cup is contested for by—golf teams, baseball teams, football teams, tennis teams.
2. The tenth President of the United States was—James Monroe, John Tyler, Franklin Pierce, U. S. Grant.
3. "The Virginian" was written by—Richard Harding Davis, Owen Wister, Louisa M. Alcott, Mark Twain.
4. The Columbia river is noted for its—pickerel, salmon, sardines, mackerel.
5. The capital of Pennsylvania is—Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Hazelton, Harrisburg.
6. The modern birthstone for August is—emerald, topaz, pearl, diamond.
7. Iago is a character in—"Idylls of the King," "Othello," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Hamlet."
8. The "Panhandle" state is—Iowa, Georgia, West Virginia, Delaware.

Answers

1. Tennis teams.
2. John Tyler.
3. Owen Wister.
4. Salmon.
5. Harrisburg.
6. Topaz.
7. "Othello."
8. West Virginia.

The Joy Makers

There are souls in the world who have the gift of finding joy everywhere, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Joy gushes from under their fingers, like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable gladdening of the heart.

BUY the New Firestone STANDARD TIRE and SAVE the Difference
$6.95
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Firestone
HOW YOU SAVE MONEY—Firestone saves money by careful buying of high grade materials—manufacturing in large volume in the most efficient factories in the world—and delivering to you by the quickest and most economical distribution system. These savings are passed on to car owners.
FIRST LINE QUALITY—The new Firestone Standard Tire is a first quality tire, built of high grade materials.
THE FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE—Every Firestone Standard Tire bears the Firestone name, your guarantee of greater safety.
GUM-DIPPED CORD BODY—Prevents internal friction and heat, providing greater strength, blowout protection and longer life.
TWO EXTRA LAYERS OF GUM-DIPPED CORDS UNDER THE TREAD—This patented feature binds the tire into one unit of greater strength.
LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE—New scientifically designed tread gives long even wear and thousands of extra miles.
Firestone STANDARD
SIZE PRICE
4.50-20 $7.45
4.50-21 7.75
4.75-19 8.20
5.00-19 8.80
5.25-17 9.45
5.25-18 9.75
HEAVY DUTY
6.00-17 14.30
6.00-20 15.55
Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low
$16.95
6.00-20
Firestone STANDARD HEAVY DUTY
SIZE PRICE
6.50-20 $21.95
7.00-20 29.10
7.50-20 35.20
30x5 21.30
Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low
A FIRST QUALITY TRUCK TIRE AT A PRICE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
THE new Firestone Standard Truck and Bus Tire is built in volume production, resulting in big savings which are passed on to truck and bus owners. This new tire is first line quality, built of high grade materials, and is the most dependable tire obtainable at these low prices.
Whatever your trucking or transportation problems, the new Firestone Standard Truck and Bus Tire will give you long, trouble-free mileage, and will save you money.
Go to your nearest Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store or Firestone Dealer and see the new Firestone Standard Truck and Bus Tire. To see it is to buy it!
LEADERS IN THE LOW PRICE FIELD
SPARK PLUGS Hotter spark. Longer mileage. 50c Each Set of 8
BATTERIES $6.25 Greater starting power. Longer life.
SUN GLASSES In various colors. 10c Up
SEAT COVERS 75c Up COUPES Coaches & Sedans $1.69 Up
BRAKE LINING $3.30 Per Set UP Labor Extra
AUTO RADIOS Firestone Stewart-Warner six-tube. $37.95
MATCHED TWIN TRUMPETS $6.25
AUTO SUPPLIES Kool Kooshions..$2.59 Luggage Racks..45up Baby Seats...59 Auto Cushions..35up Fibre Reversible Pads...88
PICNIC JUGS 1 gal. capacity. 98c
INSECT SCREEN 69c
HOUSE FANS $1.29
$5.50
4.40-21
Firestone SENTINEL
SIZE PRICE
4.50-21 $6.05
4.75-19 6.40
Other Sizes Proportionately Low
Firestone Sentinel Tire—of good quality and construction and backed by the Firestone name and guarantee.
Firestone Courier Tire—a good serviceable tire for owners of small cars.
$4.98
4.40-21
Firestone COURIER
4.50-21 $5.00
4.75-19 5.92
30x3½ Cl. 4.33
Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Margaret Speaks, Soprano, with the Firestone Choral Symphony, and William Daly's Orchestra—every Monday night over N. B. C. Nationwide Network

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
Mark S. Stocker, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
Roy Kosich, N. G.
Walter Smily, Secretary

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YOU KNOW ME, AL
Considerable Retort
By RING LARDNER
GOSH, THAT WAS SURE A TOUGH GAME FOR BOONE TO LOSE
YEAH- AND I GET SORER EVERY TIME I THINK ABOUT IT
186
HEY FELLAS, HOW'D YA COME OUT?
OUTA THE GATE, YA DOPE
HA, HA HA, THAT WAS A FUNNY CRACK, JOE? "OUTA THE GATE" HA, HA, HA?
American News Features, Inc.
WHAT WAS THE SCORE TO DAY?
OUTA THE GATE, YA SAP
DICK DORGAN

NOTHING ON FARLEY

The gent who carved the Declaration of Independence—or whatever it was—on a pinhead, has nothing on Mr. Farley, who has just succeeded in putting the Grand canyon on a postage stamp. —Macon Telegraph.

Tony Raffanti, proprietor of the Busy Bee cafe, is recuperating nicely this week from a minor eye operation.

LEGAL NOTICES **LEGAL NOTICES**

PROPOSED BUDGET
Of the Campbell Union High School District
Santa Clara County
For the School Year Ending June 30, 1937

I	Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-37	
	A. Regular Expense	
	1. Administration	$ 1,200.00
	2. Instruction	
	a. Salaries, Certificated	$44,540.00
	b. Other Instructional Expense	$ 4,200.00
	3. Library	$ 450.00
	4. Operation of Plant	$ 6,330.00
	5. Maintenance of Plant	$ 914.00
	6. Auxiliary Agencies	$ 4,400.00
	7. Undistributed Reserve	$
	8. Total Regular Expense	$62,034.00
	B. Special Expense Charges	$ 6,080.00
	C. Capital Outlays	$10,000.00
	D. Total Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$78,114.00
	E. Deduction for Transfers to Other Districts	$ 5,780.00
	F. Net Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$72,334.00
II	Oustanding Obligations, 1935-1936	$
III	General Reserve, 1937-1938	$
IV	Total Fund Requirements	$78,114.00
V	Estimated Income	
	A. Total Estimated Income Other Than District Tax	$56,110.46
	B. District Tax Requirement	$22,004.00

A hearing on the above budget will be held before the governing board of the district at 8 p. m., August 3, 1936, in the Campbell Union High school. Any taxpayer of this district may appear at the above hearing and object to this proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed
Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools
of Santa Clara County

PROPOSED BUDGET
Of the Campbell Union Elementary School District
Santa Clara County
For the School Year Ending June 30, 1937

I	Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-37	
	A. Regular Expense	
	1. Administration	$ 100.00
	2. Instruction	
	a. Salaries, Certificated	$37,350.00
	b. Other Instructional Expense	$ 2,500.00
	3. Library	$ 800.00
	4. Operation of Plant	$ 7,000.00
	5. Maintenance of Plant	$ 3,000.00
	6. Auxiliary Agencies	$ 7,000.00
	7. Undistributed Reserve	$
	8. Total Regular Expense	$57,750.00
	B. Special Expense Charges	$ 350.00
	C. Capital Outlays	$ 1,000.00
	D. Total Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$59,100.00
	E. Deduction for Transfers to Other Districts	$
	F. Net Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$59,100.00
II	Outstanding Obligations, 1935-1936	$
III	General Reserve, 1937-1938	$
IV	Total Fund Requirements	$59,100.00
V	Estimated Income	
	A. Total Estimated Income Other Than District Tax	$46,201.13
	B. District Tax Requirement	$12,937.17

A hearing on the above budget will be held before the governing board of the district at 8 p. m., August 5, 1936, in the Principal's office, Campbell Union Elementary school. Any taxpayer of this district may appear at the above hearing and object to this proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed
Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools
of Santa Clara County

(Continued from Page 5)

traveler and author, wrote that he called upon the padre in the mission in 1850. In 1853 the Rt. Rev. Jose Sadoc Alemany became archbishop of San Francisco and revived Santa Cruz as a mission station, sending there Fr. Sebastiano Filoteo.

Santa Cruz mission was returned to the Catholic church by President James Buchanan on Sept. 2, 1859.

In January, 1857, an earthquake crumbled the front wall of the mission building. Fr. Benito Capdevilla launched plans for rebuilding and on July 5 the cornerstone of the new church was laid and the structure itself completed a year later. The old mission gradually disappeared and the church of today, with many recovered treasures of the past, occupies part of the original site.

Considering how fine this railroad transportation is nowadays, you can't travel any cheaper. Fares lowest in history—substantial savings on round trip tickets. So why not take the train? It's safer. It's more dependable.

•

You can't beat the improved travel comfort in coaches and sleeping cars. It's a good thing movies don't have such restful seats—most folks would sure fall asleep.

•

Ever hear about the Free pick-up-and-delivery of less than carload freight? It's a great convenience to shippers and receivers alike. Western railroads pick up at the door, ship by fast freight, and deliver to consignee's door.

•

Railroad trains are running on faster schedules these days. Seems like the iron horse wants to show these new streamlined diesels that he can step out, too. Both passenger and freight schedules have been speeded up.

•

What's more, the railroads believe in "safety first." Last year not one passenger was killed in a train accident on western railroads.

•

Talk to your local railroad agent. He's full of information about traveling and shipping.

•

We are proud of railroad achievements, appreciate the public's good will and increased patronage, and pledge continued progress.

...Railroad Jim

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POMPEIAN COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J.
Enclosed find 10c for which please send me 7 Pompeian Face Creams and Powders.
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Just fill in the coupon above, enclose it in an envelope with 10c and you'll have the new Pompeian 4-Feature Face Powders as well as the famous Pompeian Massage, Tissue and Cleansing Creams in the next mail. Fill out and mail the coupon now, before it's too late. This liberal offer is for a short time only. Regular sizes at your drug counter 55c and 65c

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● Tooth pastes only partially effective can't keep teeth really white. Don't waste time with them; use DR. WEST'S *Double-Quick* Tooth Paste. It cleans over twice as fast as some leading brands, yet cannot scratch enamel. For brilliant white teeth, try it today.

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Act now on this offer. Get your home ready for winter and save money doing it. The discount applies to the complete line of gas heating appliances from furnaces and steam boilers to unit type heaters such as floor furnaces, circulating heaters, gas steam radiators and radiantfires.

Purchase terms are exceptionally easy. No Down Payment is required on furnaces and boilers. Only ten per cent down on all other types of heating equipment. You make no monthly payments until after October 1st. Investigate this bargain opportunity today.

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PROPOSED BUDGET
Of the Moreland Elementary School District
Santa Clara County
For the School Year Ending June 30, 1937

I	Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-37	
	A. Regular Expense	
	1. Administration	$ 5.00
	2. Instruction	
	a. Salaries, Certificated	$ 6,000.00
	b. Other Instructional Expense	$ 120.00
	3. Library	$
	4. Operation of Plant	$ 1,700.00
	5. Maintenance of Plant	$ 700.00
	6. Auxiliary Agencies	$ 750.00
	7. Undistributed Reserve	$
	8. Total Regular Expense	$ 9,275.00
	B. Special Expense Charges	$ 786.00
	C. Capital Outlays	$
	D. Total Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$10,061.00
	E. Deduction for Transfers to Other Districts	$ 726.00
	F. Net Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$ 9,335.00
II	Outstanding Obligations, 1935-1936	$
III	General Reserve, 1937-1938	$
IV	Total Fund Requirements	$10,061.00
V	Estimated Income	
	A. Total Estimated Income Other Than District Tax	$ 7,310.51
	B. District Tax Requirement	$

A hearing on the above budget will be held before the governing board of the district at 2 p. m. to 3 p. m. August 3, 1936, in the Moreland school. Any taxpayer of this district may appear at the above hearng and object to this proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed
Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools
of Santa Clara County

PROPOSED BUDGET
Of the Cambrian Elementary School District
Santa Clara County
For the School Year Ending June 30, 1937

I	Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-37	
	A. Regular Expense	
	1. Administration	$ 10.00
	2. Instruction	
	a. Salaries, Certificated	$ 4,567.50
	b. Other Instructional Expense	$ 520.00
	3. Library	$ 90.00
	4. Operation of Plant	$ 1,567.00
	5. Maintenance of Plant	$ 1,030.00
	6. Auxiliary Agencies	$ 250.00
	7. Undistributed Reserve	$
	8. Total Regular Expense	$ 8,034.50
	B. Special Expense Charges	$ 36.00
	C. Capital Outlays	$
	D. Total Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$ 8,070.50
	E. Deduction for Transfers to Other Districts	$
	F. Net Budgeted Expenditures, 1936-1937	$ 8,070.50
II	Oustanding Obligations, 1935-1936	$
III	General Reserve, 1937-1938	$
IV	Total Fund Requirements	$ 8,070.50
V	Estimated Income	
	A. Total Estimated Income Other Than District Tax	$ 5,082.39
	B. District Tax Requirement	$ 2,999.04

A hearing on the above budget will be held before the governing board of the district at 8 p. m., August 3, 1936, in the Cambrian elementary school. Any taxpayer of this district may appear at the above hearing and object to this proposed budget or any item thereof.

Signed
Lewis H. Britton,
County Superintendent of Schools
of Santa Clara County